New-York Daily Times.

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THE CALAMITY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The Burning of the Steamer Montreal.

Particulars of the Occurrence—Heart-rending Scenes.

A LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

From the Montreal Argus, June 28.

On Saturday morning early, our citizens were [illegible] with the [illegible] of the destruction of the *Montreal*, with a living freight of several hundreds of passengers. We immediately conveyed the mournful tidings to the public in an Extra, and, as the day [illegible] furnished such particulars as we could [illegible] from time to time. We now give the fullest [illegible] we can furnish of the disastrous incident, which will long be a subject of painful remembrance [illegible]. A gloom is thrown over our city and our society by the sad event. We forbear comments for the present on what must seem as matter for rigid and close investigation.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Napoleon* for the following authentic statement:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4½ o'clock, the steamer *Montreal*, RUDOLF, master, took fire about half a mile above Cape Rouge. The fire burst above the boiler deck; the captain immediately got out the hose and set all hands to work, who did all they could to extinguish it. After working a few minutes it was found unavailing to stop the flames, which gained so fast, and spread so rapidly, that they could not get them under nor save the boat.

The mate then got out the jolly-boat into which he placed four ladies, cabin passengers, their maid and the cabin girl. It was his intention to get the women first out, and he had given orders to that effect; but [illegible] immigrants saw that, they made a rush down the side and into the boat, which was instantly swamped. The mate strove to cut the hawser so as to save those in the boat, but the rush was so great it was impossible. The *Napoleon* was seen at a considerable distance, and kept aloof from the burning boat. She sent out, however, a large batteau, belonging to some raftsmen she had on board. Before it reached the *Montreal*, the boat was in flames all over, and they were only able to pick up those in the water, or hanging to the wreck.

Fourteen of the crew were drowned. The Captain, Purser, and all the officers, were saved.

The Captain was the last man to leave the wreck. Mr. WILSON, Jr., son of the owner, escaped with difficulty, by swimming ashore.

Mr. ANDREW HAYES, who was saved, was in the water for above an hour; he had stripped himself to his drawers, and had to borrow clothing from the officers of the *Napoleon*. He rendered assistance to several unfortunates in the water, and we understand saved several lives. The boat was burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 2[illegible]0 persons must have perished on board, or have been drowned.

The number saved is from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers; but their baggage and effects are lost, and some of the poor creatures brought up by the steamer *Napoleon* were almost in a state of nudity.

The passengers were principally emigrants,—Scotch and Norwegian; the former are the larger proportion; and most of the saved have to lament the loss of their nearest and dearest relations: many of them are women and children. Amongst the latter is a beautiful infant of about a year old, who was picked out of the water but whom nobody claims.

Several of those saved are slightly wounded, but none of them dangerously. The steamer, on the fire breaking out, was immediately headed towards the shore, but the water is shallow, and she ran on a rock within about 100 yards of the shore. We are sorry to record that the people showed great inhumanity in not attempting to rescue the sufferers, but displayed great activity in stealing their effects. The passengers were treated with the utmost kindness, and supplied with food and every comfort possible on board the *Napoleon*.

On the arrival of the *Napoleon* here, hundreds of our citizens were congregated on the wharf; and shortly after she was moored the acting Mayor and several members of the Corporation were on board, also several of the officers of the different national Societies, who all appeared solicitous to render assistance, and take care of the sufferers. His Worship ordered those who had sustained injury to be at once taken to the Hospital; the National Societies will take care of the others.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list, as complete as we can make, of the passengers of the *Montreal*, with the names of those saved and those supposed to be drowned. There is a hope that some of those in the latter category may yet be found to have been preserved, though Captain COTE, with whom we have conversed, is apprehensive [illegible] persons have been left behind at Cap Rouge, who chose to search for their missing relatives:

Alex. Caldwell, child 18 months old, unclaimed; Katey Laurie, child 5 years old; Jessy Laurey, child 7 years old, and James Laurey, 6 years old; James Gilchrist, 4 years old, all unclaimed; David Gilchrist and wife, saved, four children lost; George Muir, saved; Jane Muir, do.; Agnes Johnson, do.; Peter McCall and mother, do.; *Bridget Devlin and Madam Prevost, (lady's maids of steamer Montreal,)* do.; Catharine McCarthy, do.; Mrs Catharine Clark and daughter, saved; her husband and one child supposed to be lost; Margaret McCallister and three children saved, and three lost; Mrs. Mary Robb, surgeon's wife of the ship *John McKenzie*, saved; her husband and child lost; Mrs. Margaret Dickson and son, saved; her niece, E. Wallace, supposed to be lost; Mrs. Mary Broomfield having two children saved and two children lost; her husband is employed on the Grand Trunk Railway at Toronto; David Miln and one boy saved, having lost his wife and five children; John Hunter saved; Wm. Douglass, with his father, mother, six brothers and aunt, all saved; Maria and John Campbell saved, having lost their mother and two sisters; Mrs. James Wylie saved, having lost her husband and three children; Wm. Cowill, saved; Thos. Gilchrist, wife and child, saved; Miss Mary Pettigrew, saved; Archibald McCallister, saved, having lost his father, sister and brother; Charles S. Cameron, saved; Alex. Colville, saved; John Haig, saved, having lost his wife and child; Alex. McCallister, saved; Wm. Nicholson, saved, having lost his father; Alex. Knox, saved; U. Stuart, do.; Wm. Block, do.; James Malcomson, do.; Alex. Watson, do.; James Menwell, do., having lost his mother and three sisters; Antoine Gagnan, from Quebec, saved; Alex. Macbeth, do., having lost his wife and child; Michael Brennan and James Sullivan, waiters of the steamer *Montreal*, saved; Hugh McLeod, two brothers and one [illegible], having lost his mother and one sister; [illegible], saved; Robert Wilson and two sons, saved, having lost his wife and one child; Mary Ann Wilson, saved; James Colcuhoun, lost; H. Asselin and F. [illegible], sailors of steamer *Montreal*, saved; Xavier [illegible], of Quebec, saved; Wm. Graham, saved; David Watson, son and daughter, saved, having lost his mother and two daughters; Clothe Bourdeau, passenger from Quebec, saved; Marie Jane, (squaw,) from [illegible]; John Grant, steward of the *John McKenzie*, saved; John McIntyre, saved; Collin St. Clair and wife, saved, having lost their son Peter; Andrew [illegible], having lost his sister; John Loughland, [illegible], lost his wife; William McLeod, saved; [illegible] both, saved; Thomas Walker and [illegible], servants to G. Greenshields, Esq., saved; J. McQueen, son and daughter, saved, having lost his wife and five children; C. McKenzie, saved, having lost her mother, two sisters and five brothers—her father is now in America; Mrs. Mary Hunter and four children, saved; Joseph M'Evoy, baggage-man of the Steamer *Montreal*, do.; Mrs. and Miss Sarah Brown, of Quebec; Edward Perrault, butcher, of Montreal, do.; Wm. Perrault, waiter of Steamer *Montreal*, do.; Owen Breen, of Toronto, do.; Mrs. Christian, saved, having lost her husband and four children.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW HAYES.

Mr. ANDREW HAYES, a Commission Agent of this City, who was a passenger, makes the following statement:

The fire occurred at 5 P. M. yesterday. The *Montreal* had left Quebec at 4 P. M. The fire broke out in the main saloon, in mid-ships, immediately over the boiler room. Smoke was first seen to issue from one of the state rooms. It was very dense—so dense that it was, in less than five minutes, impossible to see anything in the saloon. In ten minutes the flames burst out, and filled the saloon, and burst out on both sides. I was in the stern of the vessel when this occurred. I lowered myself down by the side of the vessel, and while I was doing so, I saw one man trying to get a boat off the upper deck. He called me to his assistance. He loosed the ropes of the boat, and held one end and I the other. Together we let her down. I slid down the ropes. In less than five minutes the boat was under water with the crowd that rushed into it. The flames soon became so intense that I jumped out of the boat into the water, and swam towards another boat I saw coming to our rescue, but it shot past me and made for the boat at the side of the *Montreal*. I swam back, and got under the boat that came to our assistance.

There were a number of females in the water, and seven or eight of them clung to me. These were taken out one by one, and I was disentangled. The boat took its load to the *Napoleon*; and immediately after I saw a number of small boats from the *Napoleon* reach the *Montreal*. I understood that the boat which first reached the *Montreal* did not belong to the *Napoleon*, but to a passenger on board; and it was only after a violent altercation, and the passengers insisting on its being sent, that it was sent. I saw the Captain of the *Napoleon* cursing the owner of the boat. In my opinion the whole affair was very badly managed. I think fully quarter of an hour elapsed before assistance came from the *Napoleon*. The *Napoleon* was between 200 and 300 yards off from us when the fire broke out. The *Montreal* was 150 yards from the shore. The *Montreal* was headed for the shore in about 10 minutes after the alarm was given; and the flames had broken out in the manner I have already stated. I think she ought to have been headed for the shore sooner. She got aground in the attempt to reach it, and stuck fast, nearly as far off the shore as she was when the fire broke out. I saw no one to give directions, or take command, on board the *Montreal*. Everything was in utter confusion. I think she might have got nearer to the shore than she did, with proper management, and the destruction of life have been made less. Nobody saved anything whatever, except what was on their backs. There was no time to look back. The *Montreal* is burnt to the water's edge. The boilers exploded some time after the flames broke out. I heard the *Montreal* had been on fire twice previously during the afternoon of the same day, and that, in consequence, they had a person to watch. I understand the furnaces were badly secured, and the wood-work not properly protected by metal sheeting. I heard this from the captain of the *Napoleon*, and others on board that steamer.

The scene was appallingly terrible beyond description on board the *Montreal*, and on the *Napoleon* afterwards, the scenes of distress were most heart-rending. Here and there one saw persons seeking for their children; and children seeking for their parents, with terror and dismay on their faces—anxious to catch tidings of those they loved. I saw a good many bodies badly burned and disfigured, and many persons in intense suffering, which those on board tried to assuage by means of scraped potatoes, &c. There were from 450 to 500 persons on board; 30 of these about were cabin passengers; 125 bodies, living and dead, were taken out of the water. There were 16 dead bodies. I only noticed one Montrealer, Mr. LESLIE, of CARTER & KERRY's. I can't tell if he is saved. A few swam to the shore and took the road to Quebec. We were about 12 miles from Quebec when the fire broke out. The steerage passengers were principally Scotch immigrants from the *John Mackenzie*. There were also among them some Germans, Canadians and Indians. One family was named MERKLE, of whom there were six; three of them are gone. The father of the family, aged 87, is gone. I can't tell how many lives are lost. I think there must be a great many. Many must have been burned. I can't tell how many swam to the shore and reached Quebec.

Further Particulars.

The *Napoleon* brought up from the wreck in all 125 of the passengers, of whom were the remains of 16 dead, principally children. According to the statement of Captain RUDOLF, commander of the *Montreal*, who remained behind, there somewhere about 300 passengers on board, so that taking into account the crew of the *Montreal*, there would still appear to be 200 missing.

Captain COTE, of the *Napoleon*, gives us the following particulars of the disaster, which, it will be observed, differs most materially from the account of the steward of the *Montreal* in those particulars which refer to the alleged inhumanity of the people at Cap Rouge, and we feel bound to say, and we do so with satisfaction, that we place every reliance on the account given by Capt. COTE:

So soon as Captain COTE, who was some little distance ahead of the *Montreal*, discovered that she was on fire, he put about to render every assistance. He immediately, after approaching within some forty yards of the burning boat—as near as he could with safety—lowered his two boats and sent them to the rescue. A large batteau, to which we have referred, happened to be on board also, and the master, one CAMERON by name, when appealed to, made a strong resistance, refusing to allow the raftsmen, over whom he was in command, to man the boat or lend a hand to launch her. Captain COTE, on this being represented to him, at once energetically interfered and ordered his men immediately to put off the batteau, telling CAMERON that if he prevented him, he would launch him along with his boat. By this determination, which cannot be too highly commended, many lives were saved.

Several boats were put off from vessels lying at Carouge, and from schooners passing up and down, which did very good service in rescuing the passengers. From the shore, we believe, also, some boats put off and assisted, but the distance is considerable from the inhabited part of the settlement. The accident occurring immediately opposite the Cape, there was really no means of assistance immediately at hand.

The boat unfortunately struck on a ridge of stones, with deep water on each side of her; had she got a few yards further, she might have landed her passengers high and dry. As it was there were but some forty or fifty yards deep water between the vessel and the ridge across, which gained, it being low water, the [illegible] were most [illegible] Mr. J. B. LADEBOUCHE, the first waiter, Mr. B. LADEBOUCHE, and the second waiter, Mr. LEVI LADEBOUCHE, deserve to be honorably mentioned.

As mentioned in our former edition, his Worship the acting Mayor and the officers of the National Societies were early on the spot. Mr. Superintendent COURSOL was also there, and the Water Police under his command did good service in keeping off the crowd, and rendering humane attention to the sufferers.

The Mayor ordered those who appeared to be injured worst to be taken at once to the General Hospitals; while others, men, women and children, were conveyed to the Emigrant Sheds in Commissioner street, where they were waited on by his Worship, Mr. COURSOL, some of the clergy of the city, some of the religious ladies of the Catholic Institutions, and were attended by Dr. MCKEOWN.

The Mayor and Mr. COURSOL ordered that every necessary required by the unfortunates should be supplied.

Mr. MURRAY, the President of the St. Andrew's Society, and several members of the Charitable Committee were also there, and actively engaged in getting the proper information from the emigrants of their country as to their friends or destination.

They are all to be taken in the course of the afternoon to the St. Andrew's Home, until their friends could be communicated with. The wants of the German emigrants were also attended to by Mr. SCHMIDT, the assistant emigration agent at this port.

The scene at the sheds which we visited was so affecting as to beggar description. In one place was an octogenarian couple lamenting the loss of their son, who had taken care of them during their long voyage, and who, having thus far brought them in safety, lost his own life, probably in his desire to preserve theirs. In another place was a wife, on her way to Toronto to find her husband there, with four children who, whilst saving two, had the agony of beholding the other two drowned in her sight. There was another mother who had lost her only son, who had rushed to save her from the flames, and perished in the attempt; her niece also had perished. There were others who had lost their nearest and dearest relatives, and found themselves desolate and without friend or comforter in a strange land. It was refreshing to behold, however, the kindness they met with in their bereavement, on every side, and which seemed to restore and comfort them. Though in sadness and distress for those they had lost, the friends their desolation seemed to have brought them served to revive their drooping spirits. It is a consolation to know that, in the distressing circumstances of the case, Montreal, never wanting in commiseration or the providing of relief for affliction or distress, has in this case showed the greatest activity, and, through her acting Chief Magistrate and her other public functionaries, done all in her power to alleviate the weight of the calamity.

We understand a requisition will be presented this afternoon to the Mayor, praying him to call a meeting for to-morrow, to take such preliminary steps as may be considered expedient under the circumstances, and we are sure his worship is most anxious to meet the desires of the citizens in every way.

There are [illegible] patients in the Montreal Hospital under the care of Dr. REDDY; and a telegraph has been received from the scene of the disaster that 106 bodies have been picked up.

THE INQUEST.

The sixteen bodies brought up by the *Napoleon* were, by the order of Coroner JONES, conveyed to the chapel in the [illegible] burying ground. He held an inquest upon them in the evening, and being anxious that the cause of the catastrophe should be fully investigated, he summoned 40 of our most respectable merchants; only 18 of them appeared. They were sworn in in the Grand Jury Room, and at once proceeded to the chapel to view the bodies. Their names are DANIEL GORRIE, foreman; John Sinclair, Robert Campbell, John Hutchinson, Thomas Musson, Edward Thompson, A. Lionais, Z. Benoit, J. B. Rolland, P. Jodoin, [illegible], E. Gauthier, J. B. Houle, A. Gravel, N. Desmarteau.

The medical gentlemen summoned on the occasion were Dr. NELSON, Dr. HOLMES, Dr. SCOTT, Dr. REDDY, and Dr. TRUDEL. The Coroner swore them to inquire into the cause of the death of the 16 bodies in their view—whether they had come to their death by suffocation, drowning or fire. Their task was a melancholy one; but it was soon fulfilled. It was one of the most heart-rending sights we have ever witnessed, to see the cover removed off these dead bodies, and look upon what had once been health and happiness, and spirits under it. There were two grown up women cut down in their prime, quietly sleeping with their hands entwined. A girl about 15, dressed up in her best, with silk gloves on, and the neatest boots; a boy about 12, smiling even in death, and whose countenance was as placid as if he had quietly gone to his rest; another about nine, with his arm around a girl about 12—probably his sister; another girl about the same age, and a boy *rather younger; and eight children, seven of them girls, not over six years old—all these were disclosed* to our view. Those poor darlings—those sweet cherubs! Upon thee the death angel came quietly but silently—thy eyes closed without a struggle, and thy immortal spirits have passed to the sky.

The medical gentlemen gave it as their opinion that all the deaths were caused by drowning, and were afterwards discharged.

The Coroner opens his inquest to-morrow, when the whole matter will be fully examined into.

Latest by Telegraph.

RECOGNITION OF SEVERAL OF THE BODIES—HON. S. C. PHILLIPS, OF SALEM, AMONG THE DEAD.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 29.

The killed were principally Scotch emigrants. Sixty or seventy of the survivors have reached here, and four stopped at Three Rivers. Sixteen of the dead bodies were brought here and 157 taken to Quebec. Among the latter are:

The Brothers FARR, potters, of St. John, C. E.

Mr. LESLIE, druggist, of Montreal.

Mr. MCLAREN, of Quebec.

Mr. THOS. MERKLE, of Lachute.

The Coroner's Jury will set to-morrow.

The emigrants are under the care of St. Andrew's Society.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

Hon STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, is among the dead by the burning of the steamer *Montreal*. His body has been recovered. Mr. PHILLIPS was returning home from Three Rivers where he had been on a visit to his son.

The announcement of the death of Mr. PHILLIPS, created a profound sensation of grief in Salem. All the church bells were tolled, the flags of the shipping and public buildings were displayed at half-mast, touching allusions were made to the public services and private virtues of the deceased in the pulpits of the several churches yesterday.

The Mr. NORCROSS, also lost, is supposed to be ISAAC W. NORCROSS, of Lowell, brother of the well-known lumber dealer of that city.

The Police Commissioners—Appointments and Removals—Mayor Wood Appoints some City Watchmen—He Refuses their Names to the Reporters.

The Metropolitan Commissioners were very busy yesterday in the discharge of their official duties. They made thirty-one appointments, and dismissed the subordinate members of the Second Ward force. Thus, all who were members of the Department when the old law went into power, and who refused to recognise the new Commissioners, have been formally dismissed.

The appointments yesterday were as follows:

First Ward—Jas. J. Esterbrook, Isaac Randell, Jas. S. Ward, Jas. Silvie, Wm. West, Michael McLaughlin.

Third Ward—Wm. E. Brush, C. J. Smith, Samuel Perry, J. D. Birdsall, L. D. Place, Solomon Westheimer, John D. Gilmore, Edward W. Baldwin, D. R. Carker, J. D. Arthur, Chas. Wyvill, Samuel W. Ellis, Thos. Wallace, G. Forshay, A. M. Crawford, C. D. Wynkoop, J. S. Mott, J. A. Gallaway, J. M. Sweeney, E. M. Quackenboss, J. C. McKean, G. Rice, R. Bever.

Twelfth Ward—Jas. Desmond.

Fifteenth Ward—Thos. Van Gott.

Twentieth Ward—F. M. Cullin.

STEPHEN JOHNS, of the First Ward, who was a sergeant on the Broadway squad, and who was one of the first to declare for the new, was yesterday sworn in by the Commissioners as a sergeant. He is at present on special duty at the office in White-street, but will be sent to his Ward as soon as station house accomodations can be procured there.

No Inspector for the First Precinct has yet been appointed. There are several applicants for the position. JOSEPH A. GARDENER, a detailed officer at the First District Police Court, is an applicant for, and will probably be appointed to the position of First Sergeant of the same precinct.

Mayor WOOD swore in some half dozen City watchmen yesterday, and it was stated in his office that all the vacancies in the [Municipal] Department had been filled, and that a complete list of the new appointments was in the hands of the acting Chief. But reporters asking permission to see the list were refused, Mr. MCKELLAR stating that he had orders from the Commissioners not to let any one see it. Col. [illegible], who was next applied to, said he had not a list at all, and could not give [illegible] his certificate. The reporter, who still persisted, and called upon His Honor the Mayor, said to him: "I wish to know, Sir, if your list of police appointments is full, and if so, whether I can see it. I was told by Mr. MCKELLAR that he had orders from the Commissioners not to show it to any one; and I wish to know if such is the fact." The Mayor answered: *"Yes, Sir, that is my order. I am responsible for it."*

THE ATTACK ON THE THIRTEENTH WARD POLICE—CONDITION OF CAPT. MCKINNEY.—Capt. MCKINNEY, of the Thirteenth Ward Municipal Force, who was so badly injured on Sunday afternoon in Twelfth-street by a mob, is lying very low at his residence in Suffolk street. No visitors were permitted to see him yesterday, and it is feared even yet that he cannot recover. The other officers who were beaten at the same time are doing well.

EDWARD MALLORY, the prisoner who was rescued from Capt. MCKINNEY, was recaptured yesterday morning by an Eleventh Ward Municipal Policeman, and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was held for examination.

It is stated that when Capt. MCKINNEY and his men were attempting to arrest the rioters they were hooted by the mob, who cried out, "You are not Policemen. You have all been dismissed from the Department!"

The statement that the fight began by an attack upon Hose Company No. 12, by a gang of "runners," is contradicted by Mr. GRAHAM, Foreman of that Company, who avers that No. 12 was not out on Sunday, "neither does she run in the Sixth District."

The Police of the Thirteenth and Eleventh Wards are sanguine of their ability to ferret out and bring to justice the ringleaders of the mob by whom the murderous attack was made.

Inspector SQUIRES alludes to the difficulty in his return yesterday to Deputy CARPENTER, as follows:

"This is the legitimate fruit of the conduct and policy of FERNANDO WOOD. Ignorant and brutal men see his example of resistance to the law and defiance of police authority, and they point to it as a perfect justification of themselves in doing the same things. There is a portentous cloud impending in this section of the City, and if a desperate contest and bloodshed do not result from the present state of things, it will not be certainly, to the reckless man who has inaugurated it, but to a beneficent Providence, which alone can arrest it, that we shall be indebted for our preservation."

LOSING THE EMIGRANT BUSINESS.—The emigrant passenger business is said to be rapidly passing out of the control of American shipping, merchants into the hands of English, German and French capitalists, who have been stealing a march on us with their steam propellers, which threaten, at no distant day, to monopolize the business altogether. It is somewhat remarkable that while our old liners have been laying for weeks at our docks, wanting freight, these propellers continue to ply back and forth, generally with full freights out and full steerages back. The increase in the number of these steamers is also a significant fact. During the six months of 1856, from the 1st January to the 1st July, there were only four of these arrived here with passengers, which were subject to be landed at Castle Garden, the whole number not exceeding a thousand persons; this year there were more than that during February and March alone; in April there were seven, in May eight, and in June twelve, bringing nearly 5000 passengers. All these vessels, with a single exception, were foreign bottoms.

These propellers are fitted expressly for this kind of business, and if the time consumed in making the passage, which is a principal item, be considered, it is plain that they can afford to bring passengers as cheap as sailing vessels.

These propellers now make the passage in from 16 to 18 days, while sailing ships require 30 or 40. In the Winter season, 50 and 60 days is not an uncommon passage. The propeller is now apparently constructed with great regard to economy of motive power and fuel; but were the same outlay made to secure speed as is practiced by the owners of our large side wheel steamers, it is the opinion of experienced persons that they would very soon compete with our fastest steamers in making the Atlantic passage. If, therefore, American merchants do not intend to see the carrying monopolised by foreign bottoms in the shape of steam propellers, they will have to sell their old Black Ball and Black Star lines for whalers, and turn to building fast lines of steam propellers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

Discussion in Parliament on the Bombardment of Greytown.

Progress of the French Election Canvass.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest by the Bank of England.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

CONSOLS 93 1-8@93 1-4.

By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 29.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., arrived here at 6.30 this evening. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The steamships *Columbia* and *Anglo Saxon* arrived out on the 18th inst.

There had been a spirited discussion in the House of Commons in regard to the destruction of Greytown.

Lord HAMILTON inquired if the Government had demanded reparation for the British property destroyed.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that it had not, the law officers of the Crown having given the opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

A discussion ensued in which Messrs. D'ISRAELI, ROEBUCK and others denounced the outrage as an insult to the honor and flag of Great Britain, which ought to have been maintained.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and others defended the Government, and the subject was dropped.

The number of British cruisers on the coast of Cuba is to be increased.

The Continental news is unimportant.

The French Election excitement was increasing.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, the Commons bill in relation to ministers' money in Ireland, was brought up on Tuesday.

Lord GRANVILLE stated that the bill enacts that all existing interests shall be provided for out of the means at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and would remove almost the only remaining cause of religious discord in Ireland.

Lord DERBY opposed the measure, but after a debate the bill was ordered to a second reading, by 101 to 96.

The House of Commons was warmly engrossed with the supply bills. Upon a division on one of the appropriations, the Government was left in a minority of ten.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, in answer to Sir G. B PECHELL, Sir G. WOOD said it was the intention of the Government to increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Cuba, for the suppression of the slave trade

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON asked what steps had been taken by the Government to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown, whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854.

Lord PALMERSTON could not help characterizing the proceeding as violent and cruel, reflecting no credit upon the Government who ordered it to be done or upon the officer who executed the order. The question, however, had to be considered as one of international law, and the law officers of the Crown decided that the inhabitants of Greytown had no claim to compensation.

Lord LORNE remarked that the British Consul's house at Greytown was set on fire while the flag was flying from it. He then condemned the cowardly *policy of England towards the strong power of the* United States.

Mr. ROEBUCK ridiculed the explanation given by the noble lord, that it was the duty of the country not to protect Greytown from conquest, and to allow bombardment without interference. The conduct of the American Government was dishonest and if the offending power had been China instead of America they would have heard immediately of the insult to the British flag, and reparation would have been enforced.

Mr. BENTINCK observed that there had been for some time a want of determination to resent outrages committed by the American Government and considered that policy as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.

The Attorney General denied that in any case the right to demand satisfaction for outrages by America had been given up by England, and expressed regret at the course which the Government had been compelled to take.

Mr. D'ISRAELI considered the explanation of the Government as most unsatisfactory, contending that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town. The French Government had sought redress though the English Government had failed to do so—but he believed that public opinion being brought to bear upon the matter would lead to a different course being adopted.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL approved of the course taken by the Government in regard to the claim for compensation but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult to the British flag. The case of China had been referred to, but our conduct there had been most flagitious, and so totally opposed to justice that it was a precedent he hoped would never again be followed.

The subject was then dropped.

The Catholic members of Parliament generally are still in opposition to the pending Oath bill.

At an adjourned meeting of influential Catholics a resolution was carried, affirming that the bill was practically a reënactment of one which was allowed even by Protestants to be insulting and offensive, and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both Houses of the Legislature to oppose the bill at every stage.

The Cotton Supply Association had held another meeting at Heywood. The attendance was large, and the proceedings were, in effect, the same as at previous meetings.

The Band of England on Tuesday reduced its rates of interest to 6 per cent. both for discount and loans, but the movement created only a very slight rise in the funds. The discount houses also lowered their rates a half per cent.

The London *Times* publishes an article on General WALKER's career in Nicaragua, in which it calls upon the United States Government not to tolerate such brigandage, but to wait patiently until time adds the Central American States to the Union.

The alterations in the frigate *Niagara* were expected to be completed by Saturday, the 20th, on which day she would leave Portsmouth for Liverpool, to forthwith commence shipping the sub-marine cable.

The officers of the *Niagara* were being hospitably entertained by the naval authorities at Portsmouth.

Among the presentations to the Queen, at a levee on the 18th, were Messrs. CORNELIUS GRINNELL and J. V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, by the American Minister.

The weather in England continued very fine and the crops were in a most promising condition.

The question of the abolition of the Irish Vice-Royalty had created considerable stir in Dublin, and at a special meeting of the Corporation of Dublin a strong protest was entered against it.

France.

The election canvass continued very animated but presented no new feature. The Democratic Party was still divided and likely to continue so. It was supposed that none of their candidates if elected, would take the oath to the Government, although their organs refused to give any satisfaction in the matter.

The Plenipotentiaries were to meet at the Foreign Embassy in Paris, on the 19th, for the purpose of "signing the Convention relative to the Turco-Russian frontier."

The *Siecle* had received a third warning, for an article in favor of the Democratic candidates.

The *Moniteur* says that, on account of the election, the usual result in this case, a suspension of publication will not be forced.

There is a doubtful rumor afloat that NAPOLEON will shortly pay another visit to Queen VICTORIA.

The German-Danish Question.

The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, says that accounts have been received from Copenhagen which threaten to bring the German-Danish question more rapidly to a solution, and for the time being to augment its complication.

These accounts are to the effect that the King of Denmark had held a Cabinet Council, at which it was resolved that replies should be returned to the notes from Prussia and Austria, containing the declaration of its being impossible for His Danish Majesty to assent to the demands of the Austrian and Prussian Governments, as amplified in their notes, and that instructions have been forwarded to the Danish Envoys at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, to lay copies of their reply before the Governments to which they are accredited, and at the same time to propose that the question at issue be referred to a European Congress in the event of the German Diet adopting, as no doubt it will adopt, the views of the two great Courts.

The same writer, also, mentions a rumor of a probable defensive and offensive alliance in the matter between Denmark and Sweden, and a supposition that Russia is disposed to befriend Denmark.

Belgium.

The *Emancipation Belge* states that the Turkish officers on missions in Belgium, have been suddenly recalled. These events are construed into a confirmation of the unsatisfactory relations said to be existing between the Governments of the two countries.

The *Brussels Moniteur* announces that an order had been issued for the disbanding of the militia, called to arms during the recent demonstrations.

Spain.

Madrid advices are to June 13. Notwithstanding the favorable weather for crops, wheat maintains its high price. In some of the Castilian markets, stocks are so small that scarcely any transactions occur, and those are at exhorbitant rates. A bad account is given of the vineyards of Zeres.

Nothing had transpired in relation to the dispute with Mexico.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 46,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000, and speculators 6,500. All qualities had slightly advanced, partially caused by the reduction of the discount rates by the Bank of England to six ⅌ cent. The estimated sales on the day preceding the sailing of the *Niagara* (Friday) were 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 3,000, the market closing quiet and prices steady. The following were the quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 8⅝d.; Middling, 7 15-16d.; Mobile Fair, 8¼d.; Middling, 7¾d.; Uplands Fair, 8⅛d.; Middling, 7⅝d. Stock, 629,000 bales; of which 302,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.'s Circular reports FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT quiet and dull, and Tuesday's advance barely maintained. CORN closed heavy and easier, and without quotable change in prices. Red Wheat 8s. 9d.@9s. 6d., and White, 9s. 6d.@10s. Flour—Sales Western Canal at 30s. 6d.@32s.; Ohio, 32s. 6d.@33s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s.@32s. 6d. Corn—Mixed, 38s. 9d.@39s., and White 40s.@41s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., and JAMES MCHENRY & CO.'s circulars report BEEF heavy. PORK—All qualities had slightly declined. BACON dull and heavy. LARD closed firm, at [illegible] TALLOW firmer; butchers sell at 59s.@[illegible]

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes PEARL and POT ASHES steady at last week's prices, say 43s.@44s. 6d. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO., on the contrary, report Ashes higher, by 1s.@1s. 6d., their figures being 45s. for Pots and Pearls.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE is firm at 42s.@43s. Common Rosin is steady at 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d.; Medium quality 6s. 6d.@[illegible]; Fine 12s.@15s. 6d. There is nothing doing in Turpentine or Tar.

RICE is dull at 24s. 9d.

SUGAR is heavy and lower. Quotations generally are *reduced about 1s.*

MOLASSES closed quiet but steady at last week's rates.

COFFEE is quite active, and has an advancing tendency.

In TEA there is a large speculative demand, and prices are ½d.@1d. higher than last week. Congou commands 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d.

LINSEED OIL is dull at 40s. 3d.@41s. OLIVE OIL continues steady at about previous prices. COD OIL is in fair demand, at unchanged prices. SEAL OIL is steady at 48s. PALM OIL of all qualities is in better demand, and prices are slightly advanced.

QUERCITRON BARK is very quiet, with sales of Baltimore at 12s. 6d.@13s., and Philadelphia at 13s. 9d.@14s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

To New-York, Iron, 11s.@12s. 6d.; Hardware, 12s. 6d.; Earthenware, 7s. 6d.; Passengers, £3 10s.@£3 15s. To Boston, Dry Goods, 15s.@20s.; Passengers, £4 5s.

London Markets.

[FROM BARING'S CIRCULAR.]—IRON was dull at £7@£7 5s. for both Rails and Bars; Pig, 77s. 6d. Breadstuffs buoyant, and all qualities considerably higher. FLOUR advanced 1s.@2s. WHEAT advanced 2s.@4s. White, 68s.@72s.; Red, 62s.@66s. FLOUR 32s.@36s. COFFEE firm and slightly higher. SUGAR heavy, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower. RICE dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and slightly higher; sales at 44s. 6d.@45s. TALLOW firm; Y. C. on the spot, 61s., and for future delivery, 57s.@58s. LINSEED CAKES were improving; sales at £10@£10 10s. OILS quiet; Linseed 39s 3d. SALTPETRE declined 2s. ⅌ cwt. TEA firm. TIN declined 4s. ⅌ cwt.

The London Money Market is easier, and the rates of discount at the Bank have been reduced to 6 per cent. CONSOLS for account closed at 93⅛@93¼. BAR SILVER commands 4⅞@4⅞. Eagles, 76s. 3d.

The Bank of France has as yet made no change in its rates of discount.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Changes to be Made in the Departments—Extra Service Clerks to be Dropped, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

The work of removals in the Departments commences to-morrow. Some thirty clerks in the Pension Office will be dropped, on account of the appropriation for extra service having been expended.

A large number of appointments will be made in the Interior Department proper.

Among the removed will be Mr. PHILLIPS, the third Auditor, and Messrs. ASH, WHITE, FLETCHER, HARDENBROOK and others. UNO.

Southern Attacks on the Administration—The Condition of Kansas Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

General CASS arrived here to-day, and about noon visited the State Department. He looks remarkably well, and appears to be in very good spirits. He is here in time to counsel and encourage his colleagues in the Administration, and reassure Mr. BUCHANAN in regard to Kansas affairs. They are all much embarrassed by the hostile demonstrations of the South against their Kansas policy, as manifested by Gov. WALKER's addresses. But Secretary COBB and Secretary THOMPSON, and the President himself, are the especial targets of Southern shafts, and they feel the iron in their vitals. Mr. COBB cannot well get over the terrific demonstration of the Georgia Democratic State Convention. He sees that it was aimed at him. Unfortunately for the Administration, they are unable now to take a back track on the vexed Kansas question. It is too late. They cannot, if they would, contradict the statements of Gov. WALKER in his addresses, that his course is in conformity with his instructions, and approved by the President and his Cabinet. They cannot contradict the several articles which have appeared in the *Union*, and which go to sustain Gov. WALKER in every step he has taken.

The South expected from Mr. BUCHANAN too much. They looked upon the defeat of FREMONT as a guaranty *of the introduction of Slavery into Kansas*, and the admission of that State into the Union as a Slave State. They are probably to be disappointed unless Congress should accept the constitution which the Pro-Slavery Convention shall frame, without submitting it to the bona fide citizens of the Territory for their sanction. That Congress will not accept it until approved by the people is asserted by the Administration and by Gov. WALKER, and may be taken as a matter of certainty. But there is no other chance of making Kansas, practically and permanently, a Slave State—and hence the hostility of the South to Gov. WALKER's course.

Persons from Kansas, who have just arrived here, represent that we cannot well understand the actual state of things in Kansas, and that it can only be understood by those who are there, and among people of different parties. They represent Gov. WALKER as being still popular there among all parties. But they say that, after some time, the Missourians will address certain inquiries to the Governor, and in case of his failure to give them a satisfactory answer, will denounce him as an Abolitionist. Further, if their opinion is correct, the Free-State Party will vote upon the Constitution if it shall be submitted by the Convention to the people.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to investigate the mode and manner of the collection of the revenue in New York, to wit: Messrs. GUTHRIE, BROWN, &c., have returned to this city, and are engaged in making their report. They will suggest a number of modifications of the present system for the collection of the revenue, which will have the effect to facilitate the transaction of business with the Custom-House. X. Y. Z.

Ravages of Yellow Fever in Montevideo.

BOSTON, Monday, June 29.

Private letters from Montevideo under date May 1, state that "from 30 to 35 deaths occur daily in this city from yellow fever, with no indication of abatement. Strict Quarantine exists between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres."

The Ship Caravan in Distress.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 29.

The ship *Caravan* with 450 passengers, 46 days out from Liverpool for New-York, put into Halifax yesterday short of provisions and water.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, June 29.

The extensive drug establishment of Messrs. BARNARD, ADAMS & CO., in this city, was consumed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. In twelve minutes after the first alarm the building and stock were a mass of ruins. The loss is about $[illegible],000, and the insurance $155,000.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Arrival of the Spanish Fleet at Havana.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Captain SHUFELDT, from Mobile the 23d, and Havana the 25th at 12½ o'clock, P. M. arrived here yesterday morning, 3 days and 21 hours from Havana.

The Spanish Fleet, consisting of two steamers and five sailing vessels, with a large number of troops on board for the intended attack on Vera Cruz, arrived off the harbor of Havana on the morning of the 25th, and were entering the Port as the *Quaker City* came out.

General SANTA ANA has not yet made his appearance at Havana.

The health of Havana continues good and no indications of epidemic in the harbor.

No change in Markets, Exchange, or Freights since last advices.

Damage by Lightning in New-Jersey.

From the Newark Daily, June 29.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night our city was visited by one of the most violent thunder showers which has occurred here for some time, accompanied by continuous flashes of vivid lightning, and for several hours the rain poured in torrents, deluging the streets in water, and notwithstanding the outlet furnished by the sewers, submerging in several places the walks, and running into exposed cellars. At the corner of Market and Washington streets, where there are two large sewer basins, the water completely covered the street at one time.

At about 12 o'clock, the lightning struck a frame barn in the rear of No. 688 Broad street, near the Clinton plank road, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, proprietor of the Broad-street omnibus line. The whole building immediately burst into flames on all sides, and was destroyed, with most of the contents. Mr. MORGAN instantly sprang from his bed and rushed out in the storm. He was somewhat, though not seriously, burned about the head, in his efforts to save his property, and succeeded in saving only his two omnibuses, which were in an adjoining shed. One of them was slightly damaged by the flames.

Of his four horses, two were instantly killed, one was so badly burned that it died shortly after getting out of the stable, and the other died this morning. The barn also contained five tons of hay, one hundred bundles of straw, three new sets of harness, sleigh bells, blankets, &c., &c., in all, worth, with the horses, about $1,500, which is a total loss, there being no insurance. Five hundred dollars were offered and refused last week, for one pair of the horses.

The barn of WILLIAM H. EARL, JR., on the Elizabeth Road, a short distance below Mr MORGAN's place, was struck some five minutes before Mr. M.'s barn, and fortunately escaped with slight damage. The lightning struck the peak and ran down the gable end to the ground, knocking out a window, *and a stone from the cellar wall, but did no other damage. One of a number of horses, standing within* a few feet of the wall, was completely deafened.

A house on the corner of Prince and Court streets was also struck, and the weather-boards torn off on one side. It was occupied by several families, and the fluid entered one room, occupied by PATRICK MCCANN. It upset the stove, table, and contents, and scattered everything in disorder. A boy about eight years of age, who was sleeping on the floor, near his parents' bed, was stunned and seriously injured. Drs. DARCY and NICHOLS were sent for this morning, and though everything has been done for him, his recovery is considered doubtful. No marks of injury can be discovered on the body.

A house near the jail, we are informed, was also struck and a girl injured.

The house of Mr. JOSEPH SIP, in East Orange, was also struck during the storm. The lightning tore off the weather boards, and entered an unoccupied room adjoining Mr. SIP's sleeping apartment. It dashed a clock from the mantel piece to the opposite side of the room, breaking it to pieces, and did other trifling damage. No person was injured.

Regulations for the Army.

The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published to the army:

1. When from excessive fatigue or exposure, the commanding officer may deem it necessary, he may direct the issue of whiskey to the enlisted men of his command, not to exceed a gill per man for each day.

2. Tea may be issued in lieu of coffee, at the rate of one and a half pounds per hundred rations.

3. Desiccated vegetables may be issued once per week in lieu of beans or rice; and should a tendency to scurvy appear among the troops, the commanding officer may, by advice of the medical officer, direct their more frequent issue.

4. The following amendments are made in article XL of the Regulations for the Army, viz:

After the word "repairs," in paragraph 931, and after the word "damage," in paragraph 938, add, "in either case at such rates as a board of survey, with the approval of the commanding officer, may assess, according to the place and circumstances of the loss or damage."

5. The following rates of monthly commutation for quarters, when officers are serving without troops, and at posts where there are no public quarters which they can occupy, have been established, to take effect July 1, 1857, viz.:

At Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Charleston, Key West, Mobile and New-Orleans, and at all posts and stations in Texas, and in the Territories of New-Mexico, Oregon and Washington, $9 per room.

At Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and at all places east of the Rocky Mountains, not heretofore enumerated, $8 per room.

At San Francisco, $20 per room; and at all other places in California, $12 per room.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

SAGACIOUS AND FAITHFUL.—A Norfolk exchange paper states that a gentleman of that city having business at the Navy Yard proceeded thither on horseback, accompanied by a Newfoundland dog. As it is contrary to the regulations of the yard for any but foot passengers to enter, unless by a special permit, he dismounted at the gate, the dog remaining with the horse. On his return he was informed that during his absence a drunken fellow had mounted the horse, with the apparent intention of taking a free ride, but much to his astonishment, doubtless, he had no sooner reached the saddle than his leg was seized by the dog, and the faithful animal not only succeeded in dragging him off, but got between the leader and the horse, keeping the former at a respectful distance, and finally compelling him to leave. The fact is somewhat singular, as the dog was merely a pet, and had never undergone the training to which such animals are usually subjected, and his conduct on this occasion could only be attributed to the workings of his natural instincts.

About noon to-day, as some children on Staten Island were in the woods opposite Stapleton, in quest of strawberries, they discovered the body of a dead man. The upper part of his head had been shot off by a pistol while in his own hand, as was manifest from appearances; the print of the pistol was visible on his shirt-breast, and his fingers bore stains of the powder. He was dressed in black, in *gaiters, and having on a glazed cap.* The Coroner, A. VANDERBILT, Esq., of Stapleton, had the body removed to the "County House" to await the usual action in such cases.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Mails by the City of Baltimore and North Star.

From our European files by the *City of Baltimore* and *North Star*, whose arrival at this port we announced in yesterday's impression, we obtain some additional intelligence of interest.

The London *Times* of the 15th inst. says:

"The *Niagara*, United States corvette, Capt. Hudson, is being rapidly fitted for her portion of the cable, and will be ready to proceed to Liverpool to ship it by this day week, if not earlier. Capt. Hudson and his officers were entertained, with Consul Pappalardo, on Friday night by Colonel Lake, C. B., and the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers."

And, in the same journal of the 16th, we find the following paragraph:

"The *Rebecca*, an American freightship, arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday, having on board six breech-loading guns, manufactured in New York by order of the British Government. In consequence of the enormous weight of these guns—namely, 17 tons each, the vessel was ordered to discharge in the East India Docks. The guns are thence to be conveyed to Woolwich in lighter barges, and will be landed on the wharf."

Of the Spanish-Mexican dispute, the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 10th of June, says:

"The latest arrivals from Mexico are unimportant, and do not seem likely to accelerate the settlement of the dispute between that country and Spain. The trial of the prisoners was proceeding, but they were numerous, and it would occupy much time. In short, no advance has been made towards a friendly arrangement, and all that appears to be doing at present is to gain time. This is a decided gain, for if the question could be left quiet until the law on the press is passed, and the Cortes separate, the Spanish Government would be more free to make becoming concessions than when urged by irritating appeals in the Chambers and the newspapers. For the last few days little [illegible] that topic [illegible] the law relating to the [illegible]."

The Great Handel Festival, in anticipation of the Musical Congress to be held in London in 1859 commemorative of the centenary of Handel's death, commenced at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on Monday the 15th of June, with the performance of the "Messiah." The band and chorus numbered 2,500 persons. The attendance was very large and everything passed off with great *éclat*. The other performances on the same scale were to take place on the 17th and 19th.

A Parliamentary Return has been issued showing the extent of the efforts that have been made by Great Britain to suppress the Slave-trade on the Coast of Cuba. At the dates last received, there were *two* vessels for this purpose on their respective stations on the coast,—the *Arabia* (sailing,) and the *Falcon* (steam.) Since January, 1854, there seem to have been 18 or 20 vessels employed on this service. The time they remain upon their respective cruising stations varies from three or four days to two or three months.

It has been currently reported that England intended to abandon the Falkland Islands, but, from the following paragraph in the *United Service Gazette* we conclude there is no truth in the report:

"It is in contemplation to form a corps for service at the Falkland Islands from volunteers from certain regiments of the line. The men must have been in the service 15 years, be married, and have not less than three children. The period of service is to be for six years, at the expiration of which they will be pensioned and have a grant of land. We understand that as yet the volunteering is a failure, very *few* men having offered for this duty."

A new project is mentioned as in course of formation in London for opening up Central Africa as a mart for the sale of the British cheap class of manufactured goods. The suggestion comes from Dr. Livingston, the African traveler. The object of the Company, besides creating a market for the manufactured article, embraces the production of the raw material. Active efforts will be made to promote the cultivation of Cotton.

A new deposit of Peruvian guano is announced to have been discovered, situated on the mainland, just opposite the Chincha Islands, and situated in the same parallel of latitude. As some discrepancy exists as to the amount of supply in those islands this discovery becomes important.

A letter from Sebastopol, published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some details which show the state of that port, and points out what had really been effected with regard to getting up the sunken vessels. A certain number, which were anchored near the shore in rather shallow water, grounded rather than sunk, and received but very trifling damage. These are the vessels which have been taken up and repaired at Nicolaief. Among them are six small steamers. As to the line-of-battle ships, frigates, and other vessels, either steam or sailing ones, which were sunk to form the three lines to close the entrance to the port, it has been found impossible to move them. They are deeply embedded in the sand above the bilge, and are heavily laden with stone and other articles, which were conveyed on board to fix them in their places.

The Slave-Trade—Suggestions for its Prevention.

From the London Times, June 15.

On Wednesday last, as our columns have already informed the public, a deputation waited on the Prime Minister to submit certain propositions for an improved action of European Governments in the matter of the Slave-trade. It is certainly high time that such improvement should be attempted. In the British West Indian Islands, where the abolition of Slavery has been a reality, our planters have seen a depreciation of their property amounting to little less than ruin. In the Spanish settlements, notwithstanding the engagements of their authorities to suppress the Slave-trade, it is prosecuted with shameless persistency, and with a result most unjust to our own colonists. In Africa the demand for slaves thus maintained is perpetuating all the unspeakable atrocities of the traffic; and, in Brazil, where the trade has been suspended, the acceptance of this better policy has been, we are told, so involuntary that it is only to be measured by the continuance of the same compulsion which produced it. Such universal miscarriage must needs point to some defect of principle in the proceedings adopted, and this defect we explained the other day. It has now been enlarged upon by the arguments of the deputation to which we refer, and suggestions towards a remedy have been offered in so practical a form as to elicit the acknowledgments of Lord Palmerston himself.

One of these suggestions recommends the obvious experiment of extending our blockade from the shores of Africa to the comparatively circumscribed coasts of Cuba itself; another very reasonably advises the removal from Cuba to Jamaica of that Court by which Slave-trade cases are tried. In a country where the whole policy of suppression is regarded with hostility it must evidently be difficult to conduct these trials successfully; besides which, there is no security for those negroes who are released from captured slave-ships, and who sink into Slavery almost as inevitably as if they had been sold into it at once. It was proposed, accordingly, that this preventive service off the Cuban coast should be intrusted to some of our gun-boats, and on this suggestion the Prime Minister appeared to look with favor. On another proposition he expressed himself with considerably greater hesitation; and yet this, we are convinced, is the point on which the successful prosecution of our policy will be found to turn.

We remarked on a recent occasion—and our opinions were echoed in the arguments employed by the deputation—that it must necessarily be difficult to extinguish a supply where no other provision is made for a strong and recognized demand. Europe requires sugar, coffee and rice. The West Indies can send us these commodities, but to do so they must have labor. Such labor was formerly provided by imports of slaves from Africa, but this traffic we have striven to abolish—successfully at some points, unsuccessfully at others. As long, however, as the supply of labor is considered identical with the supply of slaves, it is clear that the Slave-trade will struggle for existence. Planters will not let their estates go out of cultivation without an effort; but, if they could be enabled to calculate on the labor they need in any other shape, the work of suppression might be completely accomplished. As things stand, it is slave labor or nothing; and it was to the substitution of some other and more agreeable and promising than this that the proposal of the deputation tended. In a few words, the suggestion was to this effect—that the Slave-trade should be abolished through the abolition of Slavery itself, and that Slavery should be abolished by the employment of free labor obtained from the same quarter. Recognise at once the wants of tropical agriculture, and the capacity and aptitude of the blacks; establish emigration agencies in Africa, provide suitable vessels for the passage, make voluntary contracts, see to proper facilities of return, get the services of the African on fair conditions, and so drive Slavery out of the field altogether by putting an end to the exigencies which maintain it—such was the proposal of the deputation, and, though we are not insensible to the difficulties in the way, we think it contains the germs of sound and successful policy.

Take first the interest of the planter, fairly considered. A slave costs about £140; a free black emigrant could be landed in the West Indies for about £7 10s., leaving a difference in the first price large enough to cover an infinity of minor expenses. In fact, as regards outlay there is no doubt that the balance would be in favor of free labor. At some of the seasons of urgency it is possible that a planter might miss that power of operation which an absolute command over the bodies of his slaves insured, but against this consideration how many others may be set! There would be no fear of disturbances or insurrections, no smouldering fire under the surface of things, ready at any moment to explode in devastation and havoc. There would be no danger to intercepted supplies, such as the increased efficiency of the preventive squadron might at any time bring about, or the policy of the supreme Government occasion. All would be lawful, regular and certain. At present the Cuban planters must needs feel that they are under the perpetual risk of losing those importations on which they depend—indeed, the proposed employment of the gunboats may perhaps go far towards producing such a result; whereas, when free emigration is once established such perils will cease. In Africa, the consequences of such a system might be beneficial in the extreme. As captives would no longer be salable it is reasonable to expect they would no longer be made, and with the motives thus removed would be removed also the principal causes of intestine war. Then, again, it would be scarcely possible to imagine proceedings better calculated for the ultimate civilization and conversion of the African race. The substitution of a lawful, safe, and well-frequented highway for the dreadful middle passage, the establishment of recognized agencies on African territory, the return of free blacks to their country after intercourse and familiarity with more civilized races and habits,—all these things would tend necessarily to bring the Africans out of their isolation, and to open to missionaries and traders regions now visited only by murderers, kidnappers, or adventurous travelers. From this point of view, indeed, the prospects are as encouraging as they could be.

The chief difficulty, of course, would lie in the preparation of the country which was to receive free immigrants in the place of imported slaves, for it is manifest that the very first condition at this point must be the emancipation of the slaves already possessed. Unless this condition were fulfilled the free blacks might be soon absorbed in the slave class, as happens in Cuba at the present moment. The difficulties contingent on such a measure might be considerable, but could hardly be insurmountable, and if they were once overcome, a guarantee would be obtained that the free labor would never degenerate into Slavery. The point, however, to be urged with the greatest force is this,—that, whether the embarrassments attending emancipation be great or small, they must at any rate be less in the end than those which accompany the maintenance of Slavery. If the Abolitionists have not had things exactly their own [illegible] may become practically an impossibility, and even where slaveholding is maintained without importation, as in America, the convulsions which such an institution generates shake the very foundations of the State. The substitution of some better system for one so precarious and so fraught with hazard as this is so obviously a dictate of common prudence that we cannot think it would be disregarded, if once the opportunity were given; and it is on this account that we attach so much weight to the proposition which has been made. Hitherto, in our Slave-trade policy we have confined our efforts to the interruption of the supply, without attending to the demand. The suggestion now made provides a remedy for the defect, and aims at the abolition of Slavery through the establishment of a better market for labor. The project has its difficulties, no doubt, but not greater than those which have met us at every point of the question, and which we have encountered with less promise of final triumph than is offered here.

Extension of British Dominion in the East—A Plea for Fillibusterism.

From the London Times, June 17.

One of those little events in British history which provoke a temporary irritation among some of our neighbors has lately taken place. The Island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, has been definitively occupied by the East India Company. This spot, which, no doubt, in the hands of our countrymen is destined to become of some importance, is situated immediately in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, close under the cape of that name, on the Arabian coast. The roadstead is said to be excellent, and a fleet could lie with safety under the shelter of the volcanic cliffs. From the absence of vegetable matter the place, though sultry, is not unhealthy, and the occupying force need anticipate no more excessive mortality than necessarily falls to the lot of a tropical station. Such is the latest acquisition of the British Crown. No coral island in the Pacific grows with more constant accretion of particles than this empire of ours, and few are the years which are not signalized by the addition of some colony, or Asiatic State, or harbor or headland on a barbarous coast, to the dominion of Queen Victoria. But this course of territorial extension, though it may excite ill-will and apprehension abroad, is certainly as little as possible prompted by any ambition of power or military supremacy. It is merely the natural result of the enterprise, the enlarged relations, and the constantly-increasing traffic of the English people. The occupation of Aden was made necessary by the establishment of the Overland Mail; Hong Kong was settled as a consequence of the vast trade with China; Labuan was taken because a new and interesting connection with Borneo had come into existence. In no case have we endeavored to force our supremacy or our influence on countries where we have no interest, or to occupy a spot of ground without having valid reasons to give for our honesty and good faith. In every region the soldier has been preceded by the settler, the trader, or the missionary.

Such is the [illegible] Sea has been the great highway of passenger and postal traffic between England and her eastern empire. Every steamer, every sailing vessel, with the exception of petty native craft, belongs to a British port. Four times a month the most wonderful caravan in the world passes to or fro between this narrow sea and the Mediterranean. The inhabitants of both the African and Arabian coasts know the great steamers which with such regularity perform the passage from Bombay to Suez. The whole province of Egypt has been revivified and enriched by the intercourse, and its future prosperity depends on the fact whether it is to remain the half-way house between this country and the far east; for, whatever may have been the traffic in past years, whatever it may be at present, there can be no doubt that the future will cast both past and present into the shade. India is only now getting her roads, and canals, and railways; China is hardly opened; Australia was settled but yesterday; what these countries will be in twenty years we may judge by the experience of the past. The most rapid intercourse between them and the ruling State will probably be by the Red Sea, and it is probable that the relations between England and Egypt, with its neighboring regions, will every day become closer and more important. It is, therefore, but the duty of the Indian authorities to take such steps as will make the overland route a safe and rapid mode of transit.

To repress piracy in these seas, to keep a watch over the wild inhabitants of the coast, and to take measures for maintaining the passage constantly free and open, are matters which the Company can never neglect. No country is interested in these regions so much as ours, for no other has important dependencies and millions of subjects divided from it by half the circumference of the globe. From the nature of things the navigation of the Red Sea must ever be almost exclusively confined to England, and the authorities have therfore done wisely in occupying an island which will assist the traffic which it is about to establish.

Whether the great plan for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez will ever be more than a theme for journalists or a handle for diplomatists we cannot say; but, though heavy shipping may not be carried through the Red Sea, there can be no doubt that, with railways and a river like the Nile, an increasing quantity of light goods will yearly be sent by the Red Sea route. The development of Egypt will not improbably impart some rays of civilization to the still more benighted countries to the south. The eastern shores of Africa can hardly be said to be known to Europeans. On some a civilised traveler has never yet set foot; other spots have been visited only by some courageous pilgrim at the peril of his life. The occupation by England of a strong position at the mouth of the Red Sea can hardly be without its effect on both Mahomedan and Pagan races, and we may reasonably expect that a few years will see the beginning of a great improvement in these long-neglected places of the earth, which will furnish, we hope, a new field for the enterprise of Europe. On the whole, we are inclined to look on this last little piece of annexation as highly advantageous, and as having been effected with satisfactory promptitude. It is but a poor affectation for a nation like ours, which is carrying on the intercourse of the whole world, to refrain from occupying an eligible position, merely because a groundless jealousy may be awakened among neighbors who, in the end, will benefit by the act as well as ourselves. The unceasing increase of our trade, our conquests, and our Colonies, in the far East, have caused those ancient countries where Asia and Africa join to become once more of interest to mankind. Through them lies the great high road of the Eastern Hemisphere, and every year must increase their importance, and the tendency of commercial enterprise to look for stations and establishments within their limits. In fact, we are interested in Egypt, Syria, and the Red Sea, pretty much as our American friends are interested in Nicaragua and Panama. When we hear of American restlessness and captiousness with regard to the right of transit, it is as well to remember that the matter is one of the last importance to them; that the Isthmus practically divides one part of their country from another; and that a stoppage of the communication would cut off New-York from San Francisco, and the National Mint from the metal which supplies it. Pretty much the same is the case with us as regards the overland route. The Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea lie between the citizens of London and the citizens of Melbourne, between Leadenhall-street and Calcutta, between the Admiralty and the China fleet, between the home producers and the greatest markets which they have established on the globe. So far from wondering that the Government has determined on the occupation of a little islet on the Arabian coast, we are at first sight rather astonished that it should have so long and so consistently abstained from all political action on Egypt itself. But in this, as in other instances, private energy makes up for public moderation. Without any pretence of influence at Cairo, without any attempt to sway the councils of the Pasha or to control his conduct, this country has by the enterprise of a few private citizens obtained all the advantages which the most unbounded supremacy could give. A free passage through the country, and a railway which should make the passage rapid as well as free, were all we desired, and those we have obtained.

Smith O'Brien on Irish Politics.

A public dinner at Rathkeale to Archdeacon Fitzgerald, an extremely aged member of the Young Ireland party, has afforded an opportunity to Mr. Smith O'Brien for laying before his countrymen an exposition of his views upon Irish affairs and particularly tenant-right. In a letter apologizing for his absence at the Rathkeale festivities Mr. O'Brien thus writes:

"Governed by considerations that were founded upon my past experience of Irish agitation, I formed a resolution before I returned to Ireland that I would not join any political associations or attend any political meetings, and that I would limit my interference in Irish politics to the occasional expression of my own individual opinion. Acting upon this determination, which I have as yet found no reason to abrogate, I have declined attendance at several political meetings to which I have been invited. Now, if I were to depart from this rule in the case of the Rathkeale dinner I should find it difficult to refuse similar invitations on future occasions. I have no desire, however, to conceal my opinions on the present state of public affairs, or to disavow my sympathy with the objects of your meeting. I have already, since my return from exile, taken occasion to [illegible] that I am more than ever convinced that Ireland requires a national Legislature and a national Executive to give this country full advantage of the resources which it possesses. In the absence of such a domestic Government it seems to me that the general interests of Ireland can be best protected by sending to the British Parliament a body of members who shall hold themselves entirely independent of all English parties, and avail themselves of every opportunity that may present itself in the conflict of rival factions to secure for Ireland the enactment of useful measures and the attainment of our national rights. Among the measures which are at present considered most urgent by the public opinion of this country is the Bill for securing to tenants, in case of eviction, compensation for profitable improvements, which was prepared many years ago by Mr. Sharman Crawford, and I quite concur in the propriety of requiring that this measure shall be enacted without further delay. It is to be regretted, indeed, that the number of members returned at the late election on the principle of 'Independent Opposition' was not so great as might have been expected, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that many of those members who have proved faithful to the pledges [illegible] made by them in favor of tenant right have been [illegible] from Parliament, and also that many of the candidates who have been returned [illegible] have promised their adhesion to the first claims of the tenantry of Ireland. If the declarations made by Irish gentlemen at the hustings be not wholly worthless, a large majority of the members are bound by the sacred obligations of public and private honor to apply themselves with sincerity and earnestness to the accomplishment of this object. Two additional considerations might lead us to form a well-grounded hope that this question will be speedily adjusted if any reliance could be placed upon the disposition of the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland upon wise and just principles. The first is that several of the clauses of [illegible] which were considered objectionable by landlords have been withdrawn. The second is that Lord Palmerston's Government can no longer plead inability to give effect to a principle which, in profession at least, they affect to approve; for it is the boast of the supporters of the present Government that the recent elections have greatly increased the Parliamentary strength of the party by which Lord Palmerston's Administration is upheld. For my own part, I expect little good for Ireland from the legislation of a British Parliament; but the earnest and persevering manifestation of Irish opinion may have some influence upon British statesmen, and in this point of view the demonstration which is about to be made at Rathkeale may be productive of advantage."

Funeral of Douglas Jerrold.

From the London Daily News, June 16.

Yesterday the mortal remains of Douglas Jerrold were committed to the earth, in Norwood Cemetery, in presence of a large concourse of gentlemen known to literature and art, who had come together to indulge a generous sentiment at the grave of an honored friend. Among others who were present we observed: Mr. Serle, Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. George Cruikshank, Mr. Bayle Bernard, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Westland Marston, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Herand, Mr. Augustus Egg, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. John Leech, Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. G. A. Sala, Mr. James Hannay, Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Augustus Mayhew, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Kenny Meadows, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Robert Bell, and Mr. George Hodder.

The pall-bearers were Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Horace Mayhew, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., and Mr. Bradbury; whilst the gentlemen who occupied the mourning coaches were Mr. Douglas Jerrold's eldest and youngest sons—W. Blanchard Jerrold and Thomas Jerrold—Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Copeland (brother-in-law of Mr. Jerrold,) and the three medical men, Dr. Wright, Dr. Quain and Mr. Cleveland, who attended the deceased in his last illness. To many persons it will be interesting to know that the grave of Douglas Jerrold is immediately opposite to that of his very dear friend Laman Blanchard.

We regret to learn that the constant and various demands upon the late Mr. Jerrold prevented him from making proper provision for those he has left behind him. A number of his most intimate friends have accordingly formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of organizing a series of theatrical performances, &c., the proceeds of which to be devoted to the benefit of the family. Everybody hitherto applied to has responded most readily to the call, and the following programme has been determined upon:

On Saturday, June 27, a musical festival will take place, at which Madame Novello, Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed, Mr. F. Robson, Miss Dolby, Mr. Albert Smith, Miss Mary Keeley, Mr. Sims Reeves, and many other distinguished artists will assist.

On Tuesday, June 30, Mr. Charles Dickens will read his "Christmas Carol," in St. Martin's Hall.

On Tuesday, July 7, Mr. W. H. Russell will deliver his "Personal Narrative of the late Crimean War," in St. Martin's Hall.

On Saturday, July 11, will be represented at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Mr. Wilkie Collins' new romantic drama in three acts, "The Frozen Deep," performed by the company of ladies and gentlemen who originally represented it in private, with the original scenery by Mr. Stanfield, R. A., and Mr. Telbin, and the original music, under the direction of Mr. Francesco Berger. The whole under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens. To conclude with a farce.

On Wednesday, July 15, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy, in three acts, "The Housekeeper." To conclude with the late Douglas Jerrold's drama, "The Prisoner of War," represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and Mr. Phelps.

On Wednesday, July 22, Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver a lecture on "Week-day Preachers," in St. Martin's Hall.

On Wednesday, July 29, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, in three acts, "The Rent Day." To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, "Black-Eyed Susan," represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. T. P. Cooke, and Mr. Buckstone.

Among the names in the Committee, are to be found those of Messrs. Dickens, Thackeray, Albert Smith, W. H. Russell, Macready, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Sir Joseph Paxton, &c., &c.

The Late Dreadful Accident in a Tuscan Theatre.

From Galignani's Messenger.

A terrible catastrophe occurred at Leghorn on the 7th. Upwards of three thousand persons were assembled in the theatre *degli Aquidotti*, to witness the representation of the taking of Sebastopol, when suddenly one of the rockets let off to imitate the bombardment set fire to the side scenes. A sudden panic seized the public; the people in the pit rushed to the doors, and many of those who were in the boxes and galleries attempted to save themselves by jumping into the pit. The carbineers vainly attempted to stem the current by assuring the people that there was sufficient time for all to go out quietly; many, being frightened out of their senses, threw themselves out of the windows, although the British Consul, Mr. Macbean, had caused ladders to be placed in some of them. This disaster is the more to be regretted that there was really no occasion for such a panic, the fire being got under almost immediately afterwards, before it had time to spread. The *Monitore Toscano* states that 43 persons were killed, and 143 wounded. On hearing what had occurred, the Grand Duke immediately set out for Leghorn, and visited those that had been carried to the hospitals.

Shakespeare's Family.—The London *Times* contains the following letter from Walter Savage Landor:

I have been reading in Howitt's *Haunts and Homes of British Poets* a statement that some of Shakespeare's family are living in obscurity and destitution. God forbid it should continue so! * * * * I know not whether I have said it any where, but I have often thought it, that all the poetry that has existed, from the song of the angels at the Creation down to the present hour, is not worth his and Milton's; nor has there been any philosophy so applicable, so generous, or so sound. He and Defoe have afforded the most delight to their native land. Some little was done for the descendant of Defoe; shall nothing be done for the descendant of Shakespeare? Pardon, Sir, my importunity. You have once made my voice heard; raise yours above it now, in a cause more noble still.

During the short term of my life I will subscribe £5 yearly to avert a national disgrace. If, as Mr. Howitt says, every man who has been delighted by Shakespeare will give only one penny, once for all, it will be done. I am, Sir, &c.,

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Bath, Monday, June 15, 1857.

Alexander Powell, of Elmira, on trial at Canandaigua last week, for robbing the mail at Owego, a year since, was found guilty and sentenced to eight years service in Auburn State Prison.

Mr. Eddy writes to the Land Office that he has sold all of the Iowa Indian trust lands, for which he has received, in all, money amounting to about $180,000.

Interesting From South America.

BRAZIL.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH—THE NEW MINISTRY—THE NEW TARIFF—DISAPPEARANCE OF YELLOW FEVER—BUSINESS AND TRADE.

By way of England we have advices from Rio de Janeiro to May 15, Bahia May 19, and Pernambuco May 20.

The new Brazilian Legislature was opened on Sunday, May 3, by the Emperor. In the Imperial speech His Majesty congratulates the Chambers on the tranquility which reigns throughout the empire, as well as the perfect cordiality which is reciprocated between Brazil and all foreign States. His Majesty says that his Government have applied the means placed at their disposal last session for colonization purposes, and urges the necessity of securing civil and religious freedom for all classes of foreigners. The Imperial speech also alludes to the extraordinary prices of articles of food, and the consequent sufferings of the poorer classes, and urges the Chambers to act with energy in meeting this scarcity; adding that the new tariff will not in itself be sufficient to meet the case. His Majesty says that the rigor with which the recent attempts at introducing slaves at Serinhaem and St. Matheus were repressed, must have disheartened the adventurers who sought to realize these criminal undertakings, and concludes by saying, that the satisfactory state of the public revenue enables him to indulge the hope that the deficit which was expected to accrue from the reduction in import duties will not arise, and that it would be, therefore, possible either to remove the two per cent. extra export duty, which was imposed with the view of making good the expected deficit, or to employ the amount to the special advantage of agriculture.

The following are the new ministry:

Marquis de Olinda, Premier and Minister of the empire.

Conselheiro Souza Franco, (Senator,) Minister of Finance.

Francisco Diego Pereira de Vasconcellos, (deputy,) Minister of Justice.

Visconde de Maranguape, (Senator,) Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Jeronymo Francisco Coelho, (deputy,) Minister of War.

Joao Antonio Saraiva, (deputy,) Minister of Marine.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated May 15, says:

"The new tariff, which was alluded to in the imperial speech, was not made public until the 25th of last month, although it is to come into operation on the 1st of July next. It received the imperial sign manual on the 28th March, and therefore might have been published nearly a month earlier; at all events, in time for the April packet. Probably, if the gentlemen at the heads of departments here knew a little more about commerce, they would see the importance to merchants of a prompt announcement of such important changes. Letters cannot be interchanged with England, Germany, France, or the United States, in less than three months; yet the alterations are to take place in a little over two months; in fact, the new tariff will be in operation a fortnight after intelligence of its existence can be received in Europe. The inevitable consequences of this precipitate change will be very serious losses to many merchants; but it is not improbable that it may be postponed for a few months, or abandoned altogether, from the opposition which has been raised against it by the merchants. An influential meeting has been held at the British consulate, to protest against the injustice of so short a notice; and no doubt the English Minister will use his influence with the Imperial Government to obtain a reasonable postponement. The German merchants have also signed a protest against its being carried into operation at the time named in the decree. The document itself, although its general tendency is towards a reduction of duties, some of which are of very great importance, has met with a very ungracious reception. The *Diario do Rio de Janeiro* is very severe and very just in its condemnation; indeed, I question if a more clumsy, unintelligible, troublesome document ever appeared in the form of a commercial tariff than the mighty volume which has just made its unwelcome appearance here.

Up to the last moment I have not been able to ascertain if the Government had postponed the new tariff. There is no doubt, however, that they will do so; indeed, it is more than probable that it will be rejected in the Chambers, as not being liberal enough."

The yellow fever at Rio was daily diminishing, and at Pernambuco the town was free from epidemic.

The coffee crop would be the largest ever known, and would probably reach 2,400,000 bags. In consequence of the Bank of Brazil having raised the rate of discount to 9 per cent., the money market was tight. Sales of coffee during the fortnight amounted to 220,000 bags. Movement in prices was upwards. Provisions were enormously high. Freights, in consequence, had declined 60c. to 70c. to the United States.

RIVER PLATE PROVINCES.

THE ELECTION IN BUENOS AYRES FOR GOVERNOR—SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLUTION IN ROSARIO—DECLINE OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT MONTEVIDEO.

Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 5th of May.

The votes on the election for Governor were as follows:

"Alsina, 35; Pena, 18; Llavallol, 7. Alsina had declined his nomination, and tendered his renunciation to the General Assembly, on the ground of personal opposition to him by some of the Assembly. His renunciation was negatived by 44 to 11, and his acceptance looked upon as certain. Dr. Alsina, President of the Senate, was the candidate of the Ultra-Liberal party, and the Opposition votes were divided between Don Juan Bautista Pena, and Senor Llavallol, and their grand Indian invasion was anticipated. The bank of Buenos Ayres had raised the interest on deposits ¾ per cent. for gold, and 1 per cent. for paper per month; and charged 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent. respectively for discounts. The rates for all River Plate produce were high.

The revolution in the Rosario had been put down by the Governor of Santa Fé, and a temporary arrangement come to with Urquiza.

At Montvideo on the 6th ult., business remained at a stand-still. The fever which broke out in the beginning of March had made great ravages. On the 5th of May no new cases having occurred, it was hoped to have subsided. The total number of deaths was estimated at between 1,400 and 1,600. Its origin was attributed to purely local causes, and vigorous sanitary measures were being taken to prevent its recurrence. In the country not a single case had occurred.

The Virginia Immigration—Experiences of a Settler.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Virginia, Monday, June 15, 1857.

Having watched the progress of the enterprise in which Mr. Eli Thayer has made himself popular, for some months, and knowing a good deal of the resources and dependencies of our State, I desire to present a few facts to you for perusal, and, if you see fit, for publication.

First, I was reared on the borders of New-York State, and there lived for 25 years. A trip for recreation through Virginia satisfied me that the customs and institutions of that State made it particularly desirable for working or enterprising men, whether with capital or without it. The system of labor which prevails here to a considerable extent has operated to prevent the success of manufactures, because manufactures do not progress where the laborer has nothing to stimulate him to seek profitable results from his labor.

The natural resources of Virginia have been much written of, but how well they are understood or investigated may be decided by watching the tide of emigration from the populous States of the Union. Virginia finds in the Federal Government so good a protector for her chivalric sons, that the Government and not the soil or mineral resources is supposed to be the producer of wealth to the unfortunate F. F. V's. who have more acres of land than bushels of grain.

The soil in the Valley of Virginia is princially limestone, and the farms many of them in good condition.

Labor is so high or inefficient here that it is not found profitable to farm in the way the Virginians have been accustomed to do it, consequently many thousands have sought homes or business in the newly settled Western States, where they are stimulated for the time being to do as people from the Eastern States North teach them. The result of this emigration is to depreciate lands, and to call attention from enterprises of every sort here to the reckless speculations or ventures of Western operators. From every town the well-to-do are sending out all the funds they can raise to be invested in land speculations, or loaned at 10, 15, or perhaps 30 per cent. annual interest, and forgetting that a revolution of the commercial world may and must crush any and all whose dependence for the return of their capital is on the success of those who pay such rates of interest. Already the loss of the circulating medium has caused the country to suffer greatly, and the consequences are becoming plainer daily in the frequency of Sheriff's writs, and especially in the immense quantities of land which are offered for sale to avoid being sold without the favor of a consultation with the nominal proprietor. Water-power is to be had here without limit. To live well here will not cost more than 66 per cent. of one's necessary expenses in Orange or Broome counties, New-York. Provisions are usually sold here at New-York prices, less carriage or freight. The Winters are two months shorter, or rather we escape the weather of a New-York January and February. We have more time to plant and sow, less time to feed stock—which, by the way, thrive as well here as in any part of the world—less fuel to provide—and withal, a much plainer style of living than usually pervades Northern towns.

For any persons seeking country homes, we have the most delightful atmosphere and purest mountain springs, with certainly and undisputably more fine landscape views and pleasant residences than any country of the same population.

Sulphur Springs abound in this immediate region—the far-famed Capon Springs being some 12 miles distant from the Shenandoah River, while Warren Springs at the mouth of the Fort, and Burners Springs in the Fort, Orkney Springs a few miles up the valley, and many others, offer successful attractions to thousands of pleasure-goers from June 15 to October.

But a more important attraction than Sulphur Springs is the vast quantities of iron produced in this valley, and which seeks a market in the Northern States, and being manufactured again seeks a market in the valley of Virginia.

Our plows, shovels, hoes, axes, wagons or carriages, all our machinery that is well made, and a great deal that is badly made, come from the North, though we have the materials and the power to manufacture all of it here at a less cost than it can possibly be done in the North.

Coal is found within 30 miles of the iron, and wood is very cheap—$1 50 to $2 25 per cord. We have railroad communication with Alexandria and Washington daily, with good turnpike roads to all parts of the country.

As regards the objectionable system of labor here, it seems to be the impression of thinking men here that ten years will virtually abolish Slavery in Virginia; and it is conceded on all hands that the white labor, as practiced on the lines of railroads, is the cheapest as well as most desirable for the country of any yet "discovered."

We want capitalists to build factories and men to work in them. We want tanners to use our oak bark, and mechanics to use our oak and pine timber. We want farmers to buy land and we want hands to work faithfully on the land. An example of successful free labor will do more toward liberating the slaves, or at least toward liberating Virginia, than all the speeches made on the subject between Mason & Dixon's line and Sir John Franklin.

Yours, truly, MASTON.

Wooden Screw-Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As a shipbuilder, I am surprised to read in the Times such paragraphs as the following:

"It is not improbable that the ingenuity of our shipbuilders may devise means in the construction of wooden hulls to secure all the strength and solidity necessary to endure propulsion by the screw."

The writer either knows that there are hundreds of wooden vessels in the United States propelled by the instrumentality of the "screw," or he does not know it. If the former, will he be pleased to state in what manner these vessels have failed to answer the purposes of their construction, and if the latter, why he has called in question the "ingenuity" of builders of wooden ships? I do not hesitate to express the opinion that there are to-day more successful wooden than iron screw-steamers in the fleets of the world, while an uninformed reader is led to suppose from the article of your correspondent that such an anomaly as a screw-steamer built of wood does not exist! If screw-steamers are wanted by our merchants to enter the lists of competition with British vessels built of iron, let first-class talent be employed in their model and design, contract at fair prices with responsible builders, and America will show the world that there is still some virtue remaining in wood. Much of the iron of which British screw-steamers are manufactured is of very poor quality. The greater cost of American iron is mainly due to its superiority.

If the Times would do a favor for the shipping interests of the United States, let it give place to a discussion of the absurd, fraudulent, and ruinous system of *tonnage admeasurement* which cramps the forms of our large ships into improper dimensions, by which they are made *ballast*-carrying warehouses. Why don't England try competition with our coasting vessels? Because she cannot equal their models, nor could she equal the models of our ships if our merchants could afford marine architects a free hand in their design. The present is a most auspicious time for considering reforms in modeling, constructing and propelling ships for profitable enterprise.

W. W. BATES.

Suicides.

A stranger, who registered his name as Daniel Drayton from Philadelphia, committed suicide at the Mansion House, in New-Bedford, on Wednesday, by taking laudanum. His room was locked, and was forced open, when he was found lying on the floor with the vial on the table empty. He had also attempted to destroy himself by severing the arteries near the ankle in both legs, and a good deal of blood was found in a basin near. He had no baggage, and nothing whatever to identify him was found on his person.

J. T. Blanchard, who has been connected with the Post-Office at Limerick, Me., was found dead in his room on Wednesday morning, badly cut with a razor, but not sufficiently to cause his death, and it is supposed that he took poison. He left letters stating that he had got into trouble, and that it would all be known shortly. Mr. Blanchard was a gentleman of respectable connections, and well educated.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, June 30.

Common Pleas.—The argument and appeal calendars for the 1st Monday of July next will not be called until the 1st Tuesday of July. *Trial Term*—Adjourned for the term. Next term in October.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 781, 303, 330, 604, 845, 867, 740, 991, 1007, 1009, 1017, 1229, 1025, 1093.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM TO ARREARS OF PENSION UNDER THE ACT OF FEB. 3, 1853—CONSTRUCTION OF ACTS GRANTING PENSIONS TO WIDOWS.

Jane Smith vs. The United States.—(On trial.)—The claimant alleges that she is the widow of John Smith, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and received a pension under the Act of June 7, 1832, from March, 1831, until his death in 1834. She was married in September, 1805.

Soon after the passage of the Act of Feb. 3, 1853, entitled "An Act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans," (10 Stat., 154,) she applied to the Pension office for a pension under that act, to commence on March 4, 1848. She was allowed a pension of $80, commencing, however, on Feb. 3, 1853, the date of the said act of that date, under which it was granted. She now claims *arrears* of pension, at $80 per annum, from March 4, 1848 to Feb. 3, 1853.

Section 1 of the act of July 29, 1848 (9 Stat., 265,) enacts "That the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, mariners, or marines, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the Continental line, State troops, volunteers, militia, or in the naval service, in the Revolutionary war with Great Britain, shall be entitled to a pension during such widowhood, of equal amount per annum that their husbands would have been entitled to if living, under existing pension laws; to commence on the 4th day of March, 1848, and to be paid in the same manner that other pensions are paid to widows; but no widow now receiving a pension shall be entitled to receive a further pension under the provisions of this act; and no widow married after the first day of January, 1800, shall be entitled to receive a pension under this act."

Sec. 2 of the Act of Feb. 3, 1853, is as follows: "That the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Revolutionary army, who were married subsequent to January, Anno Domini, 1800, shall be entitled to a pension in the same manner as those who were married before that date."

The Department has already decided generally that the same *rate* of pension is to be allowed under the Act of 1853 as under the Act of 1848.

Per Curiam—Gilchrist, C. J. *Held*: The Act of Feb. 3, 1853, Sec. 2, was passed with reference to the Act of July 29, 1848.

2. It intends to dispense with the requirement, that the widow must have been married prior to 1800.

3. The words "in the same manner" in Sec. 2 of the Act of Feb. 3, 1853, referring to the Act of 1848, include the *time* of the commencement of the pension, as well as its rate.

4. The *time* of the commencement of the pension is an element of "the manner" in which the widow is to be pensioned.

5. Widows, married *before* 1800, were entitled to a pension equal to that which their husbands, if living, would have received under existing laws, commencing on March 4, 1848, and continuing during their widowhood; and this is "*the manner*" of receiving a pension under the act of 1848.

6. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that a widow, who was married *subsequently* to 1800, is entitled to a pension equal to that which her husband would have received under existing laws, commencing on March 4, 1848, and to continue during her widowhood; because she is entitled to it in the same manner as if she had been married on or before Jan. 1, 1800.

7. The claimant is entitled to the arrears of her pension from March 4, 1848, to Feb. 3, 1853, at the rate of $80 per annum.—*Abstract of opinion.*

Bill reported accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—June 29.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Roosevelt and Peabody.

[illegible]

In re Benjamin Galbraith and Charles Townshend.—It will be remembered that these are the gentlemen who assisted the [illegible] Auguste Parot, to escape the custody of the officers. An application was made to the General Term of the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the roll of Attorneys. Yesterday, Judge Mitchell remarked that the Court had decided not to issue any orders to show cause, in such cases, upon *ex parte* affidavits. They therefore declined to grant the order, without hearing the parties complained against in response. The clerk would furnish copies of the affidavits to the defendants, and they would have an opportunity of appearing and answering the charges against them before the September term of the Court.

DECISIONS.

Elizabeth Hill vs. Mary Hill and others.—Order settled as entered of this day.

John S. Horbeck and another vs. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, impleaded, &c.—Submitted on points.

Sylvester T. Kellogg vs. Wm. T. Buckley, and another, impleaded with others.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment for defendants entered thereon affirmed.

The Second-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Coleman.—Judgment for plaintiffs affirmed with costs.

Thompson, plaintiff, in error, vs. The People, defendants, in error.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered at the General Sessions.

Charles Willis et al. plaintiffs, in error, vs. The People, defendants, in error.—Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Benj. D. Silliman appointed to examine into the affairs of the company and to report them to the Court, &c.

In the matter of the United States Trust Company.—Johnathan Miller appointed to examine, &c., as above.

Margaret F. Mitchell et al. vs. Elias Condray et al.—Order appealed from affirmed.

Adjourned to Friday, July 3.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

THE PAULDING HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Sarah [illegible].—In this case, His Honor ordered that the [illegible], S. J. Paulding, should give bonds in the sum of $5,000 that the child, Grace, should be kept within the jurisdiction of the Court.

THE STATE OF OHIO [illegible].

The State of Ohio vs. W. H. Gibson, late Treasurer, &c.—Mr. Justice Roosevelt [illegible] injunction restraining the late State Treasurer of Ohio from transferring $160,000 of the State [illegible] in this City.

In the matter of the petition of [illegible] *for the sale of their interests in certain real estate.*—Order for the sale of infants' interest in the real estate mentioned in the report.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Chas. J. Coggill et al. vs. Speight et al.—Since the decision in Muir and Cartledge, (3 Barb. R. 75,) by the General Term, it has always been maintained in this district, that a verified answer cannot be struck out as false or sham. Motion denied, with $5 costs.

CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Daniel W. Ingersoll vs. Myron Van Dusen.—Judgment for plaintiff for $500, with interest from June 1, 1856.

John W. Groaton vs. Henry H. Houghton et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,000, with interest from Dec. 6, 1856.

Melancthon Burr vs. Benj. Slater et al.—Judgment for plaintiff for $3,357 14, with costs.

Eben R. Sampson vs. Reuben W. Van Pelt.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Brady.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

King vs. Hojer.—Brady, J.—The instruments on which this action is brought, are bills of exchange. They are not payable *out of* any particular fund, but absolutely and at all events; but the amounts thereof are to be stopped, or deducted from a particular fund or payment. If the bills had been drawn or accepted, to be paid out at the first and second payments, when they become due, the objection that they were not bills of exchange and would be subject to existing equities would be good. The rule appears to be as illustrated by Chitty on Bills, (8th Am. Ed., 157 and 158.) Story on Bills, (Boston Ed. 1843, secs. 46 and 47, and Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c., 4 Hill, 263,) that if a bill is drawn payable out of a particular fund only, or upon an event which is contingent, or, if it be otherwise conditional, it is not in contemplation of law a bill of exchange, but if it contains a mere direction to charge the amount to a particular fund or a direction to the drawee how to reimburse himself, the bill will not be vitiated by such addition.

The bills here sued on are payable absolutely and at all events, but the amounts are to be deducted or stopped out of certain payments referred to. They are not made payable out of these payments, and the additional words of the bills, "to be stopped out of the first payment," and "to be deducted from the second payment," are directions to charge them to particular funds only.

The demurrer is, therefore, well taken and the plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

Ordered accordingly.

Enos Conkling vs. John La Farge.—Motion granted.

Alexander T. Stewart vs. Alanson Nash.—Judgment for plaintiff, $34,243 28, with costs.

Gustavus Shepard vs. Robert B. Bradford.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Francis Mack vs. Charles Mack.—Motion to open default, &c., granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Monday, June 29, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet and languid. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $6 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Java is in good request, while other descriptions are moderately inquired for, at previous figures: Java, 15½c @16c.; Laguayra, 12½c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 12c. @13½c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 13c.; Costa Rica, 12½c.@14c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is fair; prices are sustained.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
Middling Fair	14¾	14¾	15	15⅜
Fair	15	15¼	15½	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is pretty active, and prices of nearly all grades, especially of state, show renewed firmness. Sales: 9,350 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 30@$5 40
Straight State	5 45@$5 [illegible]
Extra State	5 70@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 35@ 6 05
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 65@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 90@ 9 00
Fancy Genesee	7 15@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Missouri	7 50@10 25

Canadian continues unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 595 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$9 for superfine to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is also unchanged. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,350 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 30 @$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is depressed and languid, at $4 @$5 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady at $4 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is doing better. Sales—16,000 bushels, including prime White Canadian at $1 95; and ordinary Red (Spring) Western at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Prime lots are scarce and advancing, being much needed by purchasers, especially for home use. Rye is depressed and down to $1 15@$1 20 ℔ bushel, with sales of about 1,100 bushels within the range. Barley and Barley Malt remain as last noticed. Oats are more salable and firm at 66c.@68c. for Western; 61c.@67c. for State; 59c.@65c. for Canadian; 63c.@66c. for Jersey; 57c.@60c. for Pennsylvania, and 56c.@60c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is abundant, depressed and declining. Sales: 55,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for unsound; 83½c.@84c. for mixed; 87c. for yellow; and (nominally) 93c.@95c. for white, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River bought at 60c.@70c. per 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady. The crop advices from the interior of this State are encouraging, and factors are not reluctant to satisfy the wants of buyers, at prevailing rates. 32 bales last year's growth were disposed of at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Unaltered. 30 tons Scotch Pig were procured at $31 50, usual terms, per ton.

LEAD—Quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, at drooping rates. Porto Rico, 60c.@67½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; Clayed Cuba, 50c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c.@75c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The general demand is moderate to-day, and prices of the leading articles are essentially the same.

OILS—No important movements transpired to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is recovering from the depression under which it deteriorated on Friday and Saturday. The sales reported since our last add up 1,400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $21 75 for Mess; and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, yet steady at 10¾c.@10½c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in less request at languid rates. The transactions since our last consist of 130 bbls., at $14@$15 for Country Mess; $16 50@$17 for repacked Western Mess, and $17 50@$18 for extra Western do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $28@$30 ℔ tc. Beef Hams [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at [illegible] for new Ohio; 18c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime, to [illegible] ℔ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 [illegible] for ordinary to strictly prime, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The reported transactions are unimportant, parties continuing to differ about prices.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 15,000 lbs. prime at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Some holders ask 11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 32c.@32½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Is quiet at about *former* quotations. The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says: "The market has been more animated since our last notice—the manufacturers evincing more disposition to purchase, but only to supply their immediate wants, until the new Tariff goes into effect on the 1st of July. The shearing season throughout the West has been kept back by the wet weather, and the receipts of the *new clip*, thus far, have been small compared with the same period last year. The sales comprise 145,000 lbs., among which were—10,000 lbs. extra fine, 57½c.; 14,000 lbs. extra fine, 55c.; 11,000 lbs. prime Ohio, 54c.; 3,000 lbs. three-quarters blood, 41c.; 5,000 lbs. half and three-quarters blood, 50c.; 3,000 lbs. quarter and half blood, 40@45c.; 12,000 lbs. Merino pulled, 43@46c.; 9,800 lbs. tub-washed, 38@45c.; 2,000 lbs. low fleeces, 42c.; 2,000 lbs. common, 37½c.; 2,000 lbs. No. 1 pulled, 35c.; 3,000 lbs. unwashed, 40c.; all 6 months' credit." The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "The receipts of Wool are increasing, but the amounts offering for sale are extremely light. We have no change to note; the range of figures is 28c.@30c. for common, to 40c.@45c. for choice."

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. To Liverpool, Cotton, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ bale; Flour, 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 2½d.@3¼d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 6d.@9d. ℔ tierce; Rosin, 3d.@6d. ℔ barrel; and Heavy Goods, 7s. 6d.@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Chicago Breadstuff Trade.

The Chicago *Times* of the 23d, states that "the total receipts of the season amount to 81,537 barrels flour, 1,125,703 bushels wheat, 1,730,184 bushels corn, and 335,084 bushels oats; or equivalent to 3,583,905 bushels of grain. The total exports of the season up to this time have been 50,865 barrels flour, 1,530,959 bushels wheat, 2,281,746 bushels corn, and 107,309 bushels oats: or a total equivalent to 4,142,339 bushels of grain."

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!

MEN'S, YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S

STRAW, LEGHORN, PANAMA,

and SENNETT HATS.

In Every Variety and Style,

LOW FOR CASH,

At No. 318 BROADWAY,

Corner of Pearl st.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Cases SUPER MISSES' LEGHORN FLATS.

DRY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STOCK. SELLING OFF!—SELLING OFF! [illegible] will be offered this morning GREAT BARGAINS. [illegible]

ROBES, SILKS, DRESS BAREGES, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, DUSTERS, LAWNS, PRINTS, BRILLIANTS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES, SHIRTING AND SHEETING, MUSLINS. Also, PARASOLS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND HABERDASHERY. [illegible] Ladies will please call and see for themselves. ONE PRICE ONLY. ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 81 and 83 Catharine-st. Three doors from Monroe.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE SETS, COLLARS, BASQUES, &c. FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS. FRENCH EMBROIDERED TRAVELING SETS. POINT LACE AND HONITON SETS. POINT LACE, HONITON, MALTESE, JACONET, LINEN AND SWISS COLLARS. EMBROIDERED, DOTTED AND MARSEILLES BASQUES. Below cost of importation, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES WITH RICH CHINTZ FLOUNCES. Comprising some of the most beautiful and favorite styles, Will be sold for $12. Styles of the season. Former price $16. By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS. French Veils and Barbes. Black Thread Lace Veils, from $3 50 to $25. Black French Lace Veils, from 75 cents to $5. Do. Coiffures and Barbes, from 50 cents to $10. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.

BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS AND COLLARS. We will offer on Monday, the 29th, [illegible] Traveling and Breakfast sets at 75 cents, worth $1 75. [illegible] Cambric and Linen Collars, from 25 to 50 cents each. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SILK MANTILLAS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will sell off their entire stock OF SILK MANTILLAS At a reduction of 50 per cent. From former prices.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY, Will offer, this morning, Their entire lot of SUMMER SILKS, At half price. Also, a lot of PLAIN SILKS, Slightly imperfect, at same reduction.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK DUSTERS Selling at $1 50. Also, Brown Linen Dusters $1 50. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

WILL BE OFFERED THIS DAY, BAREGE ROBES, HEAVY SATIN FLOUNCES, Reduced to $10 to close the lot, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. In consequence of the unprecedented unfavorableness of the present season, which has unavoidably entailed an unusual accumulation of stock, and with a view to effect the sale of the same prior to the receipt of extensive Fall importations, which are in course of selection under the supervision of the senior partner, who is now in Europe, it has been determined, on and after Monday, June 29, to submit the large and varied stock of Silk Mantillas, Silk Basques, Silk and Lace Mantillas, Guipure Lace Mantillas, Chantilly Lace Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas, And Circulars, &c., &c., at such prices as must tend to secure the desired object. Ladies are respectfully invited to give the stock an early inspection. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, WILL OFFER THIS DAY, RICH BAREGE ROBES, At $4 50, cost $8. PLAIDED FOULARD SILKS, At 3s. 6d., cost 6s. All Summer Silks at Reduced Prices. COLORED LAWNS, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES, New and desirable, (at 1s. and upward.)

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS! Fine Black Bareges, 31 cents per yard. Fine Black Crape Marets, 31 cents per yard. [illegible] Fine French Lawns and Organdie Muslins, warranted Mullhouse and fast colors, 12½ cents per yard. Fine lawn and Organdie Robes, warranted Mullhouse and fast colors, $1 per robe. Very handsome Summer Silk, 50 cents per yard. Several lots of Black Grenadines, yard wide, at a great bargain. W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SELLING OFF BEFORE REBUILDING. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are selling off their stock of Spring and Summer goods at an immense reduction in price. Lawns, Organdies, Bareges, Silks, Foulards, Traveling Dresses, [illegible] No. 305 (Old No. 60) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES. GRENADIANE ROBES. CHINTZ ORGANDIE MUSLINS. FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES. 25 to 30 per cent. less than regular prices. JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

WHITE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, PLAIN AND FIGURED SWISS, NAINSOOK, PLAIN AND PLAIDED, JACONET, CAMBRICS, TARLETON AND BOOK MUSLINS. Closing Out Below Cost. ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR, A new and beautiful garment, In black and white check, at $6. A large variety will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS. A large assortment of DRESS GOODS, suitable for traveling, for sale at reduced prices, By JAMES CROPSEY, No. 481 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS. BRODIE'S BLACK FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, POINTS, BASQUES, &c., all marked down to WHOLESALE PRICES. Old No. 51, new No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 63 Lispenard-st.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5. Novel in style and material, Being of beautiful clouded Nankinett, Will be opened on Monday, June 29, AT BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

HOSIERY, HOSIERY, HOSIERY. BRITISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, A full assortment. GREATLY REDUCED. ORRIN TAYLOR, Nos. 202 and 204 6th-av.

MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND DUSTERS, SELLING OFF, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By LANE & PORTER, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS, of black and white checks, at $3 50. An immense assortment will be opened on Monday, June 29, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SELLING OFF CHEAP, At LANE & PORTER'S, Canal-st., near Mercer.

BAREGE ROBES SELLING OFF CHEAP, At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 317 (old No. 73) Canal-st.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—All the rich Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, and Silks in the store No. 387 Broadway, are now going at the greatest unheard-of sacrifice, to close all the rich Goods remaining from this Spring season. MR. LICHTENSTEIN has just received a new assortment of choice Broad Sash Ribbons; also, choice Ribbon for ladies' head ornaments, in great variety.

FRENCH SKELETON, STEEL SPRING, crinoline, whalebone, haircloth and embroidered skirts for ladies and children; ladies' skirt suspenders and shoulder braces, lace mantillas and basques, Marseilles brilliants and nankeen basques and talmas, linen dusters, [illegible] All the above for sale or made to order. FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

WET GOODS.—JUST RECEIVED, DARK APRON Checks, [illegible] Denims, shirting Stripes, [illegible] Table Cloths, Linen [illegible] Towels, &c., for sale by WILLIAM [illegible] No. 64 Catharine-st.

[illegible] CALCUTTA, MANILLA AND EAST [illegible] No. 663 Broadway. N.B.—An [illegible] work, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1857. [illegible] JEROME'S NEW COMIC FAIRY PANTOMIME, BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD. [illegible] Antoine in his great character of [illegible] The entertainments commence with THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND DOUBLE COMPANY. The evening entertainment to commence with THE SCHOOLMASTER. WEDNESDAY—Second appearance in America of the talented and beautiful SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA, premiere danseuse assoluta of La Scala, at Milan; La Pergola, at Venice; the Imperial Opera, Paris; and Her Majesty's Theatre, London. In order to render the evening's entertainment of the most attractive character, engagements have been made with the great New-York favorites, Messrs. W. R. Blake, George Jordan, Thomas Placide, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor, who will appear in the elegant and laughable farce. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS—Signorina Rolla in grand Ballet and the excellent English Vaudeville Company. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Wonderful Ravels and their Double Pantomime Company in BIANCO, and other entertainments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA. Second Night of the LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE. WEDNESDAY, July 1, when will be presented Bellini's popular Opera, in 3 acts, NORMA, for positively this night only. Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. SIEDENBURG, Signor ARNOLDI, and Signor COLETTI, in the principal roles. Conductor......Signor TORIANI. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle......$1. Secured Seats......Fifty cents extra. Family Circle......50c. Amphitheatre......25c. Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 54 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 to 4 o'clock, on and after Saturday, June 27. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. THREE CAPITAL PIECES. TUESDAY. THE MAN AND THE TIGER. Dance by Miss Kate Fielding. SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS. Characters by Messrs. Fisher, Briggs, Holman, and Mrs. A. Parker. THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. WEDNESDAY—Annual Ticket Night. In preparation—THE NAIAD QUEEN. July 4—Afternoon and evening, the great spectacle.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, will be presented, by request, and for the last time this season, that charming play, PLOT AND PASSION. Madame de Fontanges......Miss Laura Keene. To conclude with, second time, A ROMANTIC IDEA. Supported by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Johnston and Smith, Misses Manners and Jefferson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. THIS EVENING, June 30, MISS ELIZA LOGAN will appear as BIANCA, in Millman's play of FAZIO, a personation in which she was received last evening with such unbounded approbation by a house crowded from pit to dome. She will be sustained by Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Conell, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Thompson, &c. A favorite farce.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. A Grand Concert, for the benefit of the Home, will be given at the New Home Chapel, 29th-st., near Madison-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. PROGRAMME—PART I. (SACRED.) Quartette—"The Lord shall wipe away all tears from their eyes"......Spohr. Duet—"Graceful Consort"......Creation. MISS GRISWOLD AND MR. LEACH. Song—"Waft her, Angels"......Handel. MR. GEORGE SIMPSON. Aria—"With Verdure Clad"......Haydn. MISS GRISWOLD. Song—"My Soul to God"......Clapisson. MR. S. W. LEACH. Song—"Come unto Him"......Handel. MRS. GEORGIANA STUART LEACH. Between the parts THE COURT OF DEATH will be exhibited. PART II. (SECULAR.) Quartette—"Come o'er the Brook, Bessie"......Bishop. Song—"Comin' thro' the rye." MISS GRISWOLD. Nocturne—Piano-forte......Dohler. MR. G. W. MORGAN. Song—"Judith"......Concone. MR. LEACH. Song—"The bonnie wee wife"......Mrs. Miller. MR. SIMPSON. Duet—"The fairy wand"......Wallace. MRS. AND MR. LEACH. Tickets 50c., or 3 for $1, to be had of WM. HALL & SON, A. D. F. RANDOLPH, ROB. LOCKWOOD & SON, or at the Home, No. 29 East 30th-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, June 30, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE; EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, followed by THE KING'S GARDENER. The new and latest addition made to the attractions of the Museum is the grand COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, into which the entire first floor of the establishment has been converted. The Living Serpent, Happy Family, &c., may be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under 10, 12½ cents.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—IN AID OF the Gothic M. E. Church, will be held on the Afternoon and Evening of Tuesday, June 30, and Wednesday, July 1, under spacious canopies erected for the purpose, in a beautiful green field on Bushwick-av., at the head of Grand-st. Admission 12c. Children half price. Refreshments 25c. Interesting exercises may be expected. If stormy, will be held next fair day. Illumination in the Evening. A strong Police force in attendance. Grand-st. line stages stop at the entrance.

PIC-NIC.—THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE Brooklyn Universalist Sunday-School and Society will take place at Morris Grove, Long Island, on THURSDAY, July 2. Cars leave Smith-st. at 8¾ A. M.; Van Brunt-st. 8.45; Bedford at 10 precisely, via Long Island Railroad. Tickets 50 cents—to be had on board of the cars. Should the weather prove stormy further notice will be given.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to E. H. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! EVANS & CO. THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond-st. Messrs. EVANS & CO. having added largely to the immense stock of fine Gold Jewelry are now prepared to offer to their patrons greater bargains than can be had elsewhere; magnificent Gold Cluster Pins and Rings, sets of Cameos, elegant painted Florentine Jewelry, Lava and Jet Mosaics, Onyx and Turquoise Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, plain and chased Rings; also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Misses' Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books. We are not connected with any other establishment in the City. The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City. We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States. If you buy your Books of EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, you will be sure to receive a valuable Present with each Book, and we will guarantee you satisfaction. No connection with any of the small establishments in the City. Be sure you get in the right store. Do not be imposed upon. EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND. DINSMORE'S RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION, GUIDE AND ROUTE BOOK. JULY NUMBER NOW READY. FOUR EXCELLENT FEATURES COMBINED!
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DINSMORE puts the dates under each road. Beware of guide-books with old time-tables inside with second and third edition outside. See our Steam-Navigation newly arranged, giving more information in the same space than before. "Multum in Parvo" is our motto. ☞ Ask for DINSMORE'S, the Old Pioneer! DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

UNITED STATES DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, For July, new series, is now ready. Subscriptions received at the office, No. 255 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the next (July) number of the American Druggists' Circular must be sent in until the 20th inst. at latest. Ten cents a line for each and every insertion. Sent to 15,000 (fifteen thousand) druggists and physicians throughout America. Office, No. 36 Beekman, corner William-st. Hours from 10 to 4.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAMES HANDY JOHNSON, MRS. EMELINE ROSSE and Mrs. ELIZABETH MORE, now, or formerly of Jersey City, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 81 Greenwich-st., New-York; or any one acquainted with the address of the above parties will confer a favor by communicating the same to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 29TH INST., IN GOING from the Irving Bank to our store, a POCKET-BOOK containing, with a few memorandums, a draft made by John Y. Hallock & Co. on the Irving Bank to our order, for $1,993 26. The draft is not indorsed, and payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to our office. ROBERT COLGATE & CO., No. 287 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, from 16 to 18 years old, [illegible] themselves useful in any way requisite; willing to go in the country, [illegible] are neat, tidy, and perfectly trustworthy; [illegible] Wages from $4 to $5. Are most highly recommended. Kind and [illegible] towards children. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 333 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL, RESPECTABLE girls, with excellent City reference, situations, one as nurse and chambermaid, does plain sewing, is capable of [illegible] a baby, and taking care of young children, and washing for the nursery—would go in the country; wages $6 to $7. Also, by a smart girl of 13—sews neatly, [illegible] would wait on a lady who boards; wages, $4 per month. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO YOUNG women (English and American) for general housework, both of amiable disposition, well recommended, neat and tidy, and anxious to give satisfaction to their employers. Ladies in want of superior servants, would be pleased with those now ready for situations at the American and Foreign Employment Agency, No. 85 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of soups and desserts. Apply at No. 55 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for three days, as it is at her last employers, and leaving in consequence of the family going to the country. The best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family, as seamstress; she is a neat, quick sewer, and would, if required, assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; has good City references. Apply for two days, at No. 175 Varick-st., near Charlton.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family. She is entirely competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, and can give the highest testimonials as to character. Can be seen for three days at No. 260 West 27th-st. Inquire for Mrs. LACEY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 136 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale jobbing or commission house in this City. Satisfactory references given. Address H. A. J., Times office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN HONEST, SOBER and industrious man as porter, in a store. The best City recommendations given. Inquire at No. 53 Cedar-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid, or the cooking of a small family. Call at No. 74 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PAPER-STAINERS, &c.—A person whose engagement in England will shortly terminate is desirous of a situation in one of the States, as manager of a chemical work, or in any other capacity in which his services will be profitably employed; has a thorough practical knowledge of the manufacture of most articles used by calico-printers, dyers, &c.; paper-stainers' colors, soap in all its branches, gum and starch-making, &c. Address Box No. 931, Lowell, Mass.

A SOPRANO SINGER, WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a single quartette choir, would accept a similar situation. Address L. J. A., Times office.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 4 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS ARE now at A. MASON'S Office, No. 14 Sixth-avenue, and No. 189 Bowery, near 4th-st. Those wanting good servants will please call and see them.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE, A stout boy to open and shut, and make himself generally useful. Must reside with his parents, in the upper part of the City, and bring undoubted reference for honesty, &c. Salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 487 Post-Office.

WANTED—A CLERK.—A SALESMAN, WELL acquainted with the business—none others need apply—is wanted in the bookstore of ROB. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a Railroad ticket office, 2 men to drive Express wagons, 3 first-rate bar-keepers, 4 porters for stores, one housekeeper and one stewardess. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 4 East Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. To one who has had experience, and can give good City reference, a liberal salary will be paid. Address D. & L., Times Office.

WANTED—A TENOR SINGER IN AN EPISCOPAL Church, Brooklyn. Salary $150. Address CHURCH CHOIR, Box No. 200 Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO DENTISTS.—AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT Dentist wanted immediately. Address BOGARDUS, Broadway Post-Office, New-York. Give name, age, how long a Dentist, the salary wanted, and when ready to commence.

A DENTIST WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS operator at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, Dentists, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children, or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

TEACHER.—A SINGLE LADY OF ABOUT 30 years of age, capable of instructing two or three female children in English, French, Music, &c., &c., could find a good situation in one of the best families in Havana. Unexceptionable references would be required. Apply to Box No. 2774, New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged during the last nine years as Principal of first class schools in New-England, desires a similar situation, on or after the 1st of August next, either at the North, South or West. Address A., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG experience in tuition, a situation as resident and visiting governess. She teaches thoroughly English, French, German, Italian and the theory of music. References exchanged. Address E. G. M., box No. 3,805, New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, N. Y., Three miles from Hudson. Board and Tuition, $112 a year. Male and Female. G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENTION of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Baths, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few private pupils before the 4th of July at half price, or $15 for a full commercial course of 20 lessons each branch—four seats vacant. Writing $3—one seat vacant.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the Manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MORRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

SUMMER COMFORTS.—CAMP STOOLS AND chairs, grass hammocks, children's carriages and perambulators, fine garden tools, rattan chairs and settees, portable settees to fold, shower baths, sponge, hip and foot baths, suspension shower baths, churns, ice-cream freezers, refrigerators, cobbler mixers, gas cooking stoves, the new patent fly traps, wire covers, meat safes, &c., for sale by STEPHEN WM. SMITH, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, No. 594 Broadway, near Spring-st.

JUST IMPORTED FROM FRANCE.—BUG AND INSECT DESTROYER—Invented by Charles Prevaux, Chemist in the Imperial Academy, Paris. A teaspoonful or tablespoonful scattered over a bed and bedstead will be sufficient to destroy the bugs in them. Quart bottles, $1; pints, 50 cents; half pints, 25 cents. This article is unsurpassed for hotel or private family use. Sold by JOHN PREVAUX, No. 11 Walker-st., New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight and painted with the Patent Cement Roof Paint. One coat equal to 4 of common paint; price 1 cent per square foot. Apply at No. 226 Fulton-st., basement.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—JUST received, a very fine assortment of superior drawing instruments, which will be sold at very reasonable prices. W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—M. V. B. WILCOXSON, LATE Assistant to the Counsel to the Corporation, has removed his office from No. 237 Broadway to 52 John-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW GENTLEMEN would be received into a genteel private family, where the comforts of a desirable home may be realized, situated within five minutes walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. [illegible] Hicks-st. Respectable and satisfactory references required.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 16th-st., in a first-class house, desire to let with board suite of their rooms. Address box No. 2861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen may find pleasant accommodations in a private family, by applying at No. 186 Atlantic-st., above Clinton-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Location fine and airy. Inquire at No. 49 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON A [illegible] floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 75 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING good country board, with all the advantages of fine sea-bathing, sailing, snipe-shooting, &c., can be accommodated at the residence of JOSIAH H. BISHOP, which is beautifully situated upon the south shore of Long Island, about one mile from the village of Moriches, and commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Boats and carriages when required. Easy of access by railroad. For further particulars apply to D. T. CORNELL, No. 31 John-st., or WM. T. CORNELL & SON, 226 3d-av.

MR. CHARLES T. HAZARD HAS NOW opened the Day-st. House, and is prepared to accommodate all who desire [illegible] permanent board. This house was never in better order than at the present time, and what with much that is new in the way of furniture, light and airy rooms, a desirable location on a fashionable street, and a table that has always had the reputation of being well supplied, visitors will feel that there is nothing to call for, but that everything has been provided ready to their hand.

MRS. A. B. BURR, AT NO. 179 EAST Broadway, having some fine rooms on the second floor just vacated by a family going to housekeeping, will be happy to accommodate with good board those who are willing to furnish their own room or rooms. Prices moderate. The house has all the modern improvements, and is both pleasant and convenient to the business part of the City. References of the best.

COMPTON HOUSE—CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 24th-st. Furnished rooms to let, with or without board. The house and furniture are both new, and visitors will find everything neat and clean.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO good-sized rooms (connected) on second or third floor, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday. Location between 4th and 5th avs. and 8th and 17th sts. Terms, including gas and boot-cleaning, not to exceed $12 per week. Address Box No. 4,583 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE SLEEPING room by a single gentleman in the lower part of the VIIth Ward; he would prefer to be with a private family where, if they thought him worthy of their friendship, he could feel himself at home.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Inquire at No. 20 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has excellent rooms for the accommodation of families for the season, which can be secured on immediate application. His large farm mansion near Glen Cove, L. I., has every convenience for large and small families. Also stabling for horses and carriages. A line addressed to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, will have prompt attention.

GREGORY HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—This new and spacious hotel is now open for Summer Boarders. An abundance of fresh fruit and vegetables are supplied daily from the proprietor's own farm, which is but a few moments' walk from the hotel. Board from $6 to $14 per week. Address S. H. GREGORY. T. GREGORY, Proprietor.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—Belmont Hotel and Heath House is now open for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st. CHARLES STRINGER, and D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH.—The additions and improvements being completed, the above house is now ready for the reception of guests. Communication twice a day by Long Island Railroad, and every other day by steamboat Screamer, foot Robinson-st. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company. Persons escaping from the heat and dust of crowded cities, will find at this place a delightful contrast.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE, stage proprietor, Glen Cove Landing. City references—WM. H. TOWNSEND, No. 18 Warren-st.; JOS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 701 Greenwich-st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—A BEDROOM and dressing-room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board, can be engaged for the Summer, in a small private family, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Address S., Stapleton Post-Office, Staten Island.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES. Depot at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau. Laboratory, Middle Village, L. I., where every variety of beautiful designs, many of which are entirely new, will be found. Mr. H. has no doubt his customers will be sufficiently satisfied with the quality of his works without his enumerating the number of premiums received (he has a few) at the late fairs, which has long since become almost a byword. Sufficient to say that he will challenge the world to produce any better works, and is perfectly willing, if necessary, to test the same in any way where there are impartial parties to decide. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented. Goods delivered in any part of the City free of charge. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL'S EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS. JOLLEY & TIERS, Sole Agents, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 180 William-st., corner of Spruce, New-York. J. & T. would call the attention of the trade to their well-known stock of fire crackers, torpedoes, rockets, Roman candles, wheels of all kinds, exhibition pieces, and all articles, large and small, required to make a full assortment for jobbing or retailing. Quality guaranteed, at prices beyond competition.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS. LABORATORY, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. Orders for the above works should be addressed to J. G. & L. EDGE, Jr., Jersey City, or to THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden lane, New-York. Where samples of Exhibition Pieces, also every variety of sale work, suited to storekeepers' sales, such as CRACKERS, TORPEDOES, ROCKETS, CANDLES, &c. &c., &c., may be found. Goods delivered to any part of the City, or at any of the railroad or steamboat stations, free of expense.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First Premium Fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years, also at the Marshall testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years at the Fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, Jr. Laboratory North Point, Jersey City, N. J. THOS. DUNKIN, Agent, No. 10 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of first premium fireworks of Joseph G. & I. Edge's manufacture, warranted first quality of workmanship and material, comprising every description of exhibition and sale work, at their Agency, No. 299 Washington-st., corner of Barclay. Dealers and Town Committees supplied at the lowest prices. Orders should be addressed to BAKER, JEREMIAH & CO., No. 299 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 FRONT-STREET.—Fire-crackers, canton-rockets, double-headers, joss sticks and a complete assortment of fireworks warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 287 Washington-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 57 John-st., up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS. HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $40 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED. 300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

THOMAS R. SUTTON, THE WELL-KNOWN Job and Card Printer, of No. 143 Fulton-st., has just added to his already large stock, a variety of new and beautiful types, borders, &c. Those who wish their Printing well and cheaply done, are invited to call on SUTTON.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY DESIRABLE 3-story high basement houses, situated on Fulton-av., Brooklyn, being on high ground and near Clinton-av., and well calculated for a family of moderate income desiring a genteel house and pleasant neighborhood, of moderate prices and terms accommodating. Would exchange for a good farm near the City. Address or apply to BALDWIN CHAPMAN, [illegible] New-York.

$10,000.—VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY at the pleasant village of Stony Brook, L. I., consisting of a new 4-story hotel, with double piazzas on 3 sides, calculated to accommodate 100 boarders. Grounds and out-buildings in good order; also fishing, bathing, &c. E. A. BUNCE, No. 312 Broadway, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.; 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 66th-st., 175 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 65th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. E. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED LOTS WITHIN half an hour's ride of the City. Cars and stages pass the lots every 15 minutes. Those purchasing can pay for the lots in monthly installments of $5. Apply to NATHAN NESBITT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 15th st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots 25 by 100 feet, in [illegible] near Canal-st., to be sold or exchanged for a small dwelling house in Hoboken, Brooklyn or vicinity. Address J. H. O., Box No. 4,651 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBSTANTIAL brown-stone house, north side of 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room 7 or 12.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 315 WEST 20TH ST. on an unexpired lease, at a very low rent. It is a fine house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements, situated opposite a large private park. It may be seen any day from 12 to 2. Apply to J. M. EMERSON & CO., No. 10 Spruce st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—THE 2D STORY of a pleasant two-story cottage—front room, back room and bedroom—to a small family. The location is very pleasant and healthy. Apply to Mr. OGDEN, Engineer, No. 4 Spruce-st. (rear) New-York.

TO LET—A NEW, SNUG, ENGLISH BASEMENT, brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 30th sts. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to H. WELD, No. 187 Fulton-st., between 9 and 11, or 1 and 3.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 97 East 16th-st., to a small family. Rent $300. Good references given and required. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF A BRICK WORK [illegible] Inquire on the premises, No. 93 East 16th-st. Price moderate.

ROOMS AND OFFICES IN BROADWAY TO LET.—One fine light room 65 feet deep, with an office on third floor, for any light business. Rooms and offices with front on Broadway, and rear rooms, to let in the building No. 534 Broadway. Apply in the store to S. W. SMITH.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Pavilion House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A LARGE house having all modern improvements. The floors together or separate, either to families or single gentlemen. Use of kitchen if desired. Apply at No. 33 St. Marks-place, 8th-st. Also a stable to let.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 132 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. The house has all the modern improvements.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 759 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STEADY REPORTER FOR A daily paper, two convenient, unfurnished rooms, for himself and wife, (no children,) near Fulton Ferry, or no great distance from City Hall in New-York. The house of a widow, or a private plain family having some respect for religion, would be preferred. Address X. Y. Z., Daily Times Office, for next ten days. This advertisement will not be repeated.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—COTTAGES AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—The beautiful cottage situated on the heights nearly opposite Fort Hamilton, commanding a fine view of the City and the upper bay; also, a good sea view. A large well-cultivated garden, with a great variety of fruit, and shrubbery, and a very fine lawn, bathing-house, summer houses, and stables, being the former residence of C. Gignoux, Esq. Possession given immediately. Also, for sale, or to rent, a fine cottage on Fingerboard Road, containing two parlors, dining-room, large kitchen, and seven bedrooms; with stable, vegetable garden, and about two acres of lawn. It is a desirable location, good neighborhood, and commands a view of the City and Bay of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 267 Broadway.

COTTAGE SITES AND 1,800 ACRES OF LAND ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—1,800 acres of land in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, having a front of nearly three miles on the Hudson, near the village of Peekskill, and about 1½ hours ride by railroad from the City of New-York, being part of the ancient manor of Van Cortlandt. A large portion of said tract is covered with a thrifty growth of oak, chestnut and hickory, and on it are valuable granite quarries, iron ore, and valuable clay beds, and a number of beautiful building sites. It will be sold together or in separate parcels. This property has been in the Van Cortlandt family since the original grant by Royal Patent from William III. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm, containing 40 acres of superior land, good house and out-buildings, carriage-house, granaries, &c., all in good order, mostly new, ice-house filled with ice, large garden all made, abundance of good fruit, apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, &c., fine lawn all around the house, numerously shaded with trees, is well worthy the attention of any one who is desirous of a beautiful country residence, and within two minutes walk of the depot; also, several other farms from 18 to 230 acres, 8 farms in all, for sale; these farms are all in the village of Madison. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, near the depot.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—From 15 to 50 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 36 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from depot; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. R. CRUGER, No. 85 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N.Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or R. ROBINSON, 38 West 43d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river. The house is new, with all the modern improvements; bath-room, &c., and furnished throughout this Spring; will be let for the Summer, or longer if required. Apply to N. A. BOYNTON, Spuyten Duyvel, or J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., New York.

FOR SALE—HUDSON PARK—ONE HUNDRED acres, ½ a mile above Spuyten Duyvel Creek, and 12 miles from City of New-York, on the east bank of the Hudson—beautiful location and magnificent views—together or in lots, to suit purchasers. Easy of access by Railroad or private conveyance. The steamboat EDWIN, to and from Yonkers, stops regularly twice a day at the landing on the premises. D. N. TUCKER, No. 8 John-st.

HUDSON RIVER, TELLER'S POINT, FOR SALE.—Splendid villa sites, adjoining the land of Dr. Underhill, having extensive views up and down the river, and not surpassed by any on the Hudson, now in the possession of the original proprietors. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY house in the village of Flushing, ten minutes' walk from the depot, containing twelve rooms, water fixtures, furnace, &c., and surrounded by trees and shrubbery. Apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, or No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

CROTON LAKE—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful country residence on Croton Lake, with 8 acres of land, 35 miles from New-York, 2½ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Newcastle; will be sold low. For full particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND MODERN COUNTRY house at Spuyten Duyvel, five minutes' walk from the depot, with an acre or more of ground. Good stable and carriage house. Apply to SERGEANT & HUNT, No. 80 Wall-st., or J. C. SIDNEY, Spuyten Duyvel.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD-sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 195 Water st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT NEWTOWN, L. I., house and barn, wagon house, and about ten acres of good land, all kinds of fruits on it. Inquire No. 361 3d st., New-York, near the East River, of JAMES BAILEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BATH, L. I., A cottage containing five rooms, ice house, stable, &c., with quarter of an acre of ground. Inquire of MORRISON, HABER & CO., No. 41 Dey-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—FORTY OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address, stating price and where to be seen, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Inquire upon the premises of THOMAS FARRINGTON.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—[illegible] acres of good farming land [illegible] from the village of Mayville, the county seat; [illegible] For particulars, apply to J. T. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. [illegible] or W. W. HAWKINS, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF [illegible] Canal Railroad, and within [illegible] Williston Seminary, [illegible] Southampton, or E. C. BRIDGMAN, [illegible] William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A SPLENDID farm of 160 acres, [illegible] best quality, the remainder in rich and under cultivation, [illegible] healthy location, with several streams of water running through it, about 4 miles from Bound Brook Station and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey [illegible] from New-York. Inquire of [illegible] Court-st., corner Warren-st.

VALUABLE NO. 1 FARM AT GREAT NECK, [illegible] under the highest state of cultivation, [illegible] best grafted fruit. The buildings [illegible] large and extensive; [illegible] only 14 miles from New-York by land and water. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, [illegible] walk from Hyler's Depot, in the village of Paramus, with a stately and commodious dwelling, [illegible] fruits. The place is not excelled for [illegible] fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 249 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

$15,000 FOR A SPLENDID FARM near Long Island Sound, [illegible] miles from New-York, containing 213 acres—[illegible] highly cultivated and very productive; [illegible] barn, carriage-house and numerous out-buildings; abundance of fruit and spring-water. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 312 Broadway, room No. 2.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built [illegible] and out-buildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat Landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. G. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITABLE for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and convenient to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, [illegible] located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,353 New-York Post-Office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ANY person wishing to exchange good City property for a good farm, will call, or address, W. E. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. D. BULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Ferry sts.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Also a store on Walker-st., at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 143 Walker-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 100 Water-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and Wm. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $175. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal bass, from $200 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. J. F. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY finished four round cornered seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, at one-half original cost; has iron frame, superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City made and fully warranted, [illegible] tone, finished all round with triple carvings, without scratch or blemish, and worthy of notice. Price $200, will be made an object for cash. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 4th-st., for three days, from [illegible] A. M. till 5 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the first premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

PERSONS WHO WISH GOOD PIANOS AT low prices, will find them at this store. The celebrated Hallet Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Only agency for the new Piano in New-York. Second-hand Pianos $50, $80, $100 to $200. Pianos to let and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Granite Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. E. THURSTON & SONS, No. [illegible] Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms. Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand pianos from $60 to $150; melodeons, $40 to $135. Pianos tuned and repaired.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED Sub-bass Organ Melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale or retail. Melodeons for rent. Rent allowed on purchase. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 85 Walker-st., Sole Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE GRAND PIANOFORTE—Made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $675, will be sold for $325; been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 6th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., Times office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Fletcher. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 216 Water-st., New-York. F. R. FLAGLER.

$20,000 OR $30,000 WANTED.—A Partner in one of the very best and most complete iron foundries and machine shops in Pennsylvania. Address real name, Messrs. GUMMEY & SON, 36 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, who will furnish particulars.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A file-preserver, an improvement, that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 87 3d-av., City of New-York.

$250.—A SACRIFICE—FOR THE LEASE and fixtures of an established gentlemen's furnishing store. Sold at cost, if applied. Apply immediately at No. 3 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address H. D. FISHER, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY. Gold Hunting Geneva full jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100. Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $200. We have all kinds of watches and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement. We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will clean up Watches to suit customers. Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE. Wholesale Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st. H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, with news to [illegible], arrived at Halifax yesterday, but her news reaches us too late to admit of comment.

We publish this morning some additional intelligence of interest derived from our European files by the *City of Baltimore* and *North Star*, whose arrival at this port we announced in yesterday's impression. Our London dates extend to the 17th of June. The *Niagara* was being rapidly fitted for her portion of the cable, and it was expected would be ready to proceed to Liverpool to ship it by the 22d. Two articles, which we print elsewhere, from the London *Times*, will attract attention: one is on the Cuban Slave-trade, and recommends the abolition of Slavery and the introduction of an apprentice system as the only preventive; the other is a plea of justification for the recent [illegible] of the East India Company in the Red Sea.

By way of England we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 15th of May. The new Brazilian Chambers were opened on the 3d. In his speech from the throne the Emperor congratulates himself upon the extinction of the Slave-trade. An application had been made by the merchants of Rio to suspend the operation of the new tariff, so that it would not act upon shipments already made. It is generally believed that this tariff will be repealed in the Chambers, as not being liberal enough. The yellow fever had disappeared from Rio and Pernambuco.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 8th, and from Montevideo to the 4th of May. The elections engrossed public attention in the former place. In Montevideo the fever had made great ravages, the deaths being estimated at between 1,400 and 1,600. No new cases having occurred on the 5th of May, it was hoped that the fever had subsided.

By the arrival of the *Quaker City* at this port, yesterday, we receive later news from Havana. The Spanish fleet, destined to operate against Mexico in the approaching war, had arrived at Havana. Santa Ana, whose services, it is said, will be accepted by the Spanish Government, had not yet made his appearance. The *Gaceta* denies that Gen. Concha has been implicated in the slave-trade, as charged against him by the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*.

The Montreal *Daily Argus* of yesterday morning reached us late last night, bringing tolerably full particulars of the late terrible calamity on the St. Lawrence River, together with as accurate a list of the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer as could be procured, which will be found in our columns this morning. From the account published by the *Argus* we learn a fact not mentioned in our telegraphic accounts—that the steamer ran upon a rock, which prevented her running ashore, towards which she was headed. Among those lost was Hon. S. C. Phillips, of Salem, Mass. The announcement of his death created the most profound grief among his fellow-citizens. Some few additional particulars of the calamity will also be found reported telegraphically.

The Venezuelan Consul at Philadelphia has written a note to the Editor of the *Evening Journal* of that City, denying that the United States Minister at Caracas had left on account of not being able to settle a claim for indemnity against Venezuela. He alleges that the Minister leaves with the consent of Government on a visit to his family in Washington.

A law was passed by the Legislature last session, to take effect July 1, by which the three days of grace, which by the law merchants allowed the payee of a note payable at sight or on a given day after sight, are abolished. Hereafter every note drawn payable within this State will become due at the time specified upon its face.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned on Saturday, after having been in session twenty-five days.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed a preamble and resolutions giving the Corporation Counsel [illegible] of the affairs of the office of Street-Commissioner, the effect of which will be, in case the Court decides in favor of Conover, to render a new suit necessary before he can occupy the office.

An important communication was sent to the Common Council last night, by Comptroller Flagg, recommending a new Bureau of Surveyors, to act as a check on the fraudulent practices of the Street Commissioner's Office. Some of the frauds committed by contractors under the administration of the late Street Commissioner, Taylor, are fully exposed in Mr. Flagg's communication.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution making the boundaries of the Assembly Districts the same as the Aldermen.

The new Commissioners made a number of appointments yesterday, and removed a number of Second Ward men—being all that were left of the "Immediatists." The Mayor made several Police appointments yesterday, but this "fountain head of all knowledge concerning matters of this sort" was dry to the Reporters who went seeking truth as to the names of the appointees.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Excise, yesterday, a document of extraordinary interest was read from the wife of an inebriate. Any quantity of licenses were granted, and the session was one of unusual length.

Capt. McKinney, of the Thirteenth Ward, is still in a very critical condition, from the injuries inflicted upon him on Sunday, by a mob in Avenue C. The other policemen who were injured at the same time are doing well.

In the four days ending Saturday, June 27, 14,776 loads of dirt were removed from the Wards where the City Inspector's forces were at work. Their removal of this large amount of filth has materially improved the appearance of the streets, but the accumulation is so great that—with the small number of carts to be procured—it will be some time longer before the City is thoroughly clean. The work, however, is slowly going on.

Yesterday, Mr. Field presented his reply in the Street Commissioner's case. This closes the argument. The Court announced that the decision would probably not be rendered until Wednesday, the 8th of July. We give Mr. Field's argument in full.

Messrs. Cutting, Evarts and Lord, in accordance with a request of the Board of Underwriters, have given them their written opinion concerning the validity of the bill reëstablishing the office of Port Warden in the City of New-York. They deny the constitutionality of the enactment.

The remnant of Walker's army, brought by the *Wabash*, was landed yesterday, and the sick removed to the City and Bellevue Hospitals. The vessel herself is to undergo a thorough cleansing previous to her departure on another voyage. The sentiments of Walker's soldiers, as far as represented by those who have thus been landed in our midst, are by no means flattering to the Fillibuster Chief, nor have the ladies who came passengers on board the vessel—mostly the wives of officers—an opinion of his services which he would consider at all complimentary. The majority of these new arrivals are without friends and money, and are anxiously waiting to see if the friends of Walker and Nicaragua will do anything to assist them.

At the anniversary of the Eucleian Society of the New-York University, last evening, Rev. Wm. [illegible] delivered an oration on "The Old and the New." Park Benjamin, Esq., was prevented from delivering the Poem which he had prepared for the occasion by a death in his family.

The "Reform" Democratic General Committee organized last evening at Tammany Hall, by the election of the following permanent officers: Chairman—[illegible] Isaac Bell, Jr. Secretaries—Benjamin S. Hart, Richard S. [illegible]. The proceedings were harmonious.

Kansas.

The Free-State settlers of Kansas have been very greatly and very grievously wronged. They have been both injured and insulted. They have been treated as no free-born citizens of the United States were ever before treated by their fellow-countrymen. Their territory has been invaded; their dearest rights have been denied to them; their most sacred instincts have been outraged. A dark and dreadful Past lies behind them. An uncertain Present surrounds them. It is but natural, therefore, that they should distrust the promises of the Future. It is but natural that for them to bid bygones be bygones should be a bitter and a difficult task.

All justice must be done to them. Every allowance must be made for men smarting under such recollections as burn and sting in their memories. It is an easy thing for men whose prerogatives of manhood and of citizenship have never been questioned to pronounce upon the obstinacy and violence of the settlers in Kansas. It would not be quite so easy, we hope, for the same men to control their own wrath, and to subdue their own desire of vengeance in the like circumstances.

But in every circumstance of life it is necessary for men to consult their actual position, and to ascertain their actual intentions, if they would really achieve any object whatever.

Now what do the settlers of Kansas want? Angry and sore as they may be, they distinctly disclaim any intention of violent revenge upon their invaders. They profess the most pacific purposes. They neither wish nor mean to provoke civil war. They are content to overlook the past, which they can never forget, and which they, perhaps, ought not to be asked now to forgive. They seek only a practical assurance that for the present and the future they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their lawful rights, and of their intrinsic privileges. They propose to secure this object, the highest and holiest object at which any political organization can aim, by keeping up a system of government, a legislature and a judiciary external to the regular appointments of the National Administration. They do this in the face of the fact, that the President, of whose behavior in regard to them they had so much reason to complain, has been succeeded in his office by a Chief Magistrate whose intentions, if they are to be inferred from his acts, are widely different from those of his predecessor—that the Territorial Governors who had made matters in Kansas constantly worse by their intrigues with the worst enemies of the people of Kansas, have been replaced by a Governor whose words and whose deeds have satisfied the most high-spirited of the friends of Kansas, and that the exigencies of party consistency, as well as the decencies of official life, compel the National Government to recognize as binding upon the people of Kansas the acts of a past Legislature, in itself, very possibly, to the last degree offensive, but certainly accepted as a Legislature by the Congress of the United States. Is this conduct of the Free-State men of Kansas, either commendable in itself or likely to conduce to the good of the Territory itself and of the nation? We think not. We are as little disposed as anybody can be, to counsel tameness under injury, or acquiescence in injustice. But we have very little patience with aimless and undecided obstinacy. For obstinacy without decision, unintelligent obstinacy, is the attribute, not of strength, but of weakness. And the country cannot afford to see the stand for immutable rights in Kansas deserted by those who should hold it, in favor of a partisan stand for measures. The end of the Kansas controversy is certainly the establishment of the right of self-government in the people of Kansas. And until, the Free-State leaders of Kansas have shown some better reason than has yet been given to the world, for believing that this end can be attained by perseverance in the play of the "Topeka Legislature," they must expect to be regarded by the mass of intelligent Northern men as impracticable persons, who are risking their own peace, and the peace of the country, upon an abstraction.

What *right*, we ask, have the free settlers of Kansas to distrust Governor Walker, and to impede his efforts for the restoration of public tranquillity? He has done nothing and said nothing which can justify any doubt of the integrity of his purposes in Kansas. By his moderation, his evident impartiality, and his avoidance of vexatious points, he has gradually conciliated to himself the good will of many of his bitterest opponents. He represents the National Administration as at present conducted. The traits which we applaud in his management of Kansas politics are the reflection of Mr. Buchanan's policy. They have provoked, and are provoking, the fiercest animadversion from an extreme section of the Southern Democracy who fancy that the whole world was made for them, and that the policy they desire to see adopted is the ordination of Heaven for the ruling of mankind. And we hold that these friends of Liberty in and out of Kansas, who refuse to strengthen the just and moderate government of the Administration in that Territory, however good their intentions may be, are more likely to ruin than to advance the cause which they have at heart.

Frauds in Contracts.—We do not believe that our City will always be given up to the merciless depredators who have so long defrauded us of our rights, burdened us with taxes, and rendered the very name of a Metropolitan office-holder a byword and a reproach. Step by step we shall advance towards a better condition of things, and the very bottom of misrule having been reached, it is inevitable that hereafter we should begin to ascend. The very baseness of our Municipal servants will be the means of our improvement, and we may yet become as renowned for good government as we have been for bad. A communication from Comptroller Flagg to the Common Council, which we publish in another column, exhibits some of the fraudulent practices which have been common in the Street Commissioner's Department. We have, heretofore, exposed some of these villainous transactions in our columns; but the cases given by the Comptroller will serve to call attention afresh to the gross malpractices of the Department. Mr. Flagg makes an excellent recommendation, which, if adopted, will have the effect to check such gross frauds hereafter. He recommends the creation of a new bureau of surveying for the purpose of examining all contracts and seeing that they are strictly fulfilled before they are paid for. It is almost too much to expect that the present Common Council will act upon the Comptroller's recommendation, just as the party in power have got possession of the Street Department; but, if they do not, they must be content to rest under the imputation of a design to aid in defrauding the public.

A Story With a Moral.

In the year 1848 all the world was crazed with dreams of a sudden Summer of freedom and glory and greatness. Then France shook off the incubus of lies which for eighteen years had swayed her destinies; then Hungary "stamped her strong foot, and swore she would be free!" then Italy, from the Alps to the African Sea, raised again her ancient cry: "Away with the barbarians!" then, from the lesser Duchies of the Rhine to the greater Duchies of the Baltic, the whole Teutonic people drew the sword. The year began with a Carnival of hope. Great Britain herself, the freest and the happiest of the States of Europe, was shaken for a moment by the throes of Chartism and the madness of Ireland.

We, in America, professing ourselves to be the vanguard of humanity, and the crusaders of Liberty, naturally gave utterance to no small jubilation, in the course of this wonderful year 1848. We laughed ourselves into tears over the pitiable flight of King Louis Philippe. We hailed the rebels of Paris as brothers, and we applauded to the echo every indication given, by the Pope, of a disposition to upset the anti-democratic systems of Italian government, at whatever cost of vested interests and established rights.

The dream gradually faded away. The reaction came. From east and west the fugitives of freedom crowded to the shores of England and America, for refuge from the vengeance of their restored oppressors. To all we opened our sympathizing arms. Though they came to us branded with the brand of treason, and hunted by the officers of the law, we did not hesitate to receive them. So anxious were we to testify our love of Freedom and of its votaries that we made no distinctions in the welcome which we extended to all. The heroes of the bloody fields of Hungary were not more warmly hailed by us than the heroes of the bloodless fields of Ireland. All were martyrs alike—without question of the wisdom—with small question, indeed, of the merits of the cause in which they had striven and suffered. Was this wrong—was this foolish? We cannot so pronounce it. If the love of Liberty be a reality in any man's heart, it is not possible that he should be indifferent to any man who has lived and endured in this world for that love's sake. The follies of the fanatics of 1848 may well be forgiven and forgotten, in the recollection of the beauty and splendor of the vision which turned their brains.

But, in the year 1848, there were produced certain native American lunatics of liberty who commanded less of our admiration and of our pity than their European brethren. For them no shouting crowds assembled in our streets, no flags were waved, no proud processions formed. They found in America what their European prototypes had found in Europe—public scorn for a guerdon and the prison walls for a home.

One of these was Daniel Drayton, of Philadelphia, a merchant-captain trading between that port and the National Capital. This man being seized with the fever of freedom undertook, in this eventful year, 1848, to carry away seventy human beings from perpetual bondage in Washington to liberty in Pennsylvania. He was arrested, tried for his crime, and sentenced to *twenty years' imprisonment*. After four years of incarceration he was pardoned by President Fillmore, and so sent out upon the world to starve, in company with his misguided European brethren. He *has* starved, and at last growing weary of starvation he has taken leave of the United States and of mankind. On Wednesday last he was in New-Bedford, Mass., where he spoke with a gentleman, and told him he had come there to die, and asked only to be decently buried. That night he committed suicide. And so ended a [illegible] story of 1848, whereof the moral is worth extracting by our readers at the South as well as at the North. Whatever extremists of either section may think or say, we cannot believe that any reasonable American citizen, be he slaveholder of Carolina or Republican of New-York, can reflect upon such a history as this without a thrilling sense that it bears witness to a radical inconsistency and profound defect in our actual system, social and political, which demands our immediate, our most earnest, our gravest, and our calmest attention.

The Great Reform Among Seamen.

It has not often happened that an attempt to bring about a radical reform among any class of men has been commenced under more favorable auspices than the proposed change in the system of shipping merchant seamen, which was set on foot by the New-York Chamber of Commerce. The old practice, which has been followed for centuries, of giving advance wages to seamen, is to be abandoned on the 1st of July, and there is every promise of its being successfully carried out, although there will, we presume, be a violent endeavor to prevent it by those who have so long profited by the old ruinous system. Fortunately for the merchants who have instituted the reform, sailors are abundant, and the few ships going to sea are easily manned, and the best seamen will be the most likely to accept of the new system of paying no advance wages. Seamen, like other laborers, will be compelled to earn their wages before receiving them; and, as they will be paid nothing if they abandon the ship before the termination of the voyage, desertions will be very rare hereafter, except in those extreme cases where the cruelty of officers compels the crew to desert. The sole objection to the new system is, that it will put the sailor more in the power of the officer than ever before; and a cruel or an avaricious master might be tempted to ill-treat his crew to compel them to leave in a foreign port. There have been many terrible stories told of the inhuman treatment of sailors by the officers of our merchant ships; but many of these stories have, no doubt, been greatly exaggerated, and, in many cases, the ill conduct of the crew has provoked ill treatment from the officers. As the safety of a ship depends altogether upon the conduct of the crew, we do not believe in the disposition of an officer to destroy the very thing on which he relies for self-preservation. There are cases, beyond a question, where a brutal and tyrannical master maltreats his crew, from mere wantonness to gratify a cruel disposition. But such cases are extremely rare. A good crew will generally find good officers.

In the sharp competition now going on between the two great maritime nations of the earth, England and America, for the carrying business, a trifling matter may give the triumph to one side or the other; and the ships that can obtain the best crews will have no small advantage over their less fortunate rivals. The attempted reform in the manner of shipping seamen will doubtless have a very marked influence on the character of that important class of laborers, and lead to results which the originators of the plan did not anticipate. In order that it should be carried out properly, it must be generally adopted in all our seaports. Boston has already seconded the movement by our merchants, and other ports will, as a matter of course, soon follow. But to make the reform perfect, the system should be also adopted by our Navy; for, if sailors can obtain advance pay by entering on board our national ships, they will give them the preference over merchant-vessels. The Chamber of Commerce should petition the Secretary of the Navy to assist them by coöperating with them in the new reform.

Art in the Old World and the New.

Politics must ever be the great and absorbing pursuit of the highest order of intellect in a free country; as the pursuit of wealth must be the great object of the majority of the people; and the arts which do not, in some way, assist the votaries of these two great pursuits must necessarily be neglected. There has never been an instance before of so powerful and prosperous a people who have devoted themselves so little to the higher branches of art, as the people of the United States. Jealous as we are of our national reputation, and ready at all times to repel anything like an appearance of interference with our political affairs by foreigners, in all matters of art we deliver ourselves up with unresisting obedience to the dictates of dictators. We have artists of our own, it is true, and we feel a just pride in their talents; but, if we inquire for them we shall find them in Rome, in Florence, in Dusseldorff, or in Paris, not only for the purpose of perfecting themselves in their art, but to gain a foreign indorsement to make their productions pass current at home. The Fine Arts, notwithstanding the generous disposition shown by many of our people to encourage their growth, are still exotics among us. We do not give ourselves up to these flowers of civilization, as they do in the despotic countries of Europe, and even in England. In France, Germany and Italy, the active intellect of the people having no opportunity to exercise itself in politics is driven to art for an outlet, and the men who might be senators and political leaders, are forced to become painters, sculptors, architects and musicians. These arts, therefore, are rewarded by the Government and honored by the people, and a degree of attention is bestowed upon them which is here unknown. Since the "Art Treasures" exhibition was opened in Manchester the leading English journals have abounded with criticisms on the works exhibited, ponderous essays on the various schools of art have been published, and an exhibition of paintings is made an object of national interest, in which as much attention is bestowed as we give to the Constitution of a new State, or a radical change in our laws. A grand performance of the great oratorios of Handel has been projected to take place in London in 1859, and the rehearsals have already commenced; the public have been admitted to one of the rehearsals of the Messiah, and forthwith the English papers are filled with long articles on Handel and criticisms on the performances of his music. The space allotted to the subject by the daily Press, indicates the tastes and sympathies of the people. Handel, though a native of Germany, was essentially an Englishman; it was in England that he composed his great works, it was there he spent the greater part of his life, and gained his great renown. England now honors his memory and the performance of his great oratorios is regarded as an event of national interest. But we have as yet no Handels to honor, and, if we had, we have too much business of greater importance to attend to. We are too busy with our great plans for improving the country; we have too many new States to organize, too many roads to build, too many forests to level, too many bad laws to mend, and too many good ones to make, to stop in the midst of our great material progress to dally with the fine arts, which serve only to amuse and embellish life. Such arts as are necessary to the subjugation of the wilderness, to our protection from external enemies, and to insure the solid comforts of life, we give our mind to in earnest; but it will be a long time, if ever, before we shall be able to rely upon the home production of our musicians and ornamentalists. We can supply Russia with railroad engineers, and raise her sunken ships, as well as build her frigates; but when we want an artist to decorate the walls of our National Capitol, we send an invitation to France, to Horace Vernet, to come over and assist us.

Jacob Barker's Case.—In the report of Mr. Barker's case in the Court of Claims, which appeared some days since in our columns, it was intended to present merely the case before the Court, not historical reminiscences generally, although highly interesting in themselves, of Mr. B.'s financial achievement.

Mr. Barker's share of the loan was taken in May, 1814, at 88 per cent. The additional two and a half millions were taken in August, of the same year, at 80 *per cent.*, but in depreciated paper. The holders of such original stock, of May, by the terms of their loan, were entitled to *all* the difference. They received only the difference of percentage, in supplemental stock, but under protest, as even with reference to that difference there took place a good deal of departmental juggling, and the settlement, or payment, even so far, was not a fair one, or satisfactory to the claimants. It was made, however, in a way, by special direction, we believe, of President Madison, to save all their rights to future redress.

The history of that settlement is, all of it, interesting, and we should be glad if space permitted us to enter upon it, as given, with comments, at length, in the Report of 1854 to the House, and in Mr. Barker's elaborate briefs, to which we [illegible] of financial exploration.

But, in his case as presented to the Court, Mr. Barker waives (for the present, perhaps) all but the claim accruing from [illegible] upon the payment to Government of the depreciated bank paper. With the other matter, therefore, we had nothing to do in making our report of his case.

WALKER'S MEN.

Sentiment of the Wabash Fillibusters—Disposition of the Sick—Was Walker Competent?—Was he Cruel?—What the Ladies think of him and the Cause—The Heroines of Rivas—Mule-meat without Salt, and Sundry unsavory Experiences.

The *Wabash* lay at anchor off the Battery during the whole of yesterday, and was visited by a large number of persons, relatives of the unfortunate members of Walker's ill-fated army who had arrived in her from Aspinwall. From the hour of noon, or thereabouts, however, only the sick and wounded were to be found on board—those who were sound in limb, though emaciated in person, having landed, and sought such quarters as their own funds or their friends' assistance could provide them with. These quarters, it may well be believed, in the case of the rank and file of the army, were very humble indeed. Of the sick and wounded, some were afterwards transferred to the City Hospital, and the rest to Bellevue Hospital, where they will be properly cared for. What could be done on board the *Wabash* to alleviate their sufferings, their friends may rest assured was done, but a ship crowded with such objects of suffering, destitution and misery as were landed yesterday on our piers, was a place ill suited for the administration of even the simplest comforts which men in their situation require.

It is difficult to describe the condition of the remnant of Walker's army. Such words as skeleton and scarecrow fall short of the reality. The skin covered the bones like tight parchment, and the sun of Nicaragua had tanned that parchment brown. Large feverish eyes protruded over hollow spaces that once were cheeks, but now were cheeks inverted—cups, and not protuberances. All was in match; noses pinched, lips thin, chins lean, and arms, legs, chest and whole "body corporate" corporate with that ghastly physiognomy. There were some a little superior to this in appearance, but they were few in number. We still speak of the rank and file. The officers either had not suffered so much, or bore their sufferings better.

And the dress of these unfortunates corresponded with their personal appearance. Many had shirts coarse as sackcloth, but not a few were without shirts. Stockings formed no part of their wardrobe. Their shoes were mostly beyond mending. A thin, ragged coat, and a pair of canvas pants completed their attire. Of woe-begone men we never saw such specimens before, and yet they were men to be proud of notwithstanding. To be proud of, because there was not one among them who would not have scorned to sit down by the roadside and beg. To be proud of, because, after the endurance of suffering and disappointment that would appal most hearts, they had not lost a particle of native courage, but had the hardihood in them to strive again, when they had recruited their strength, in a cause that they considered good, under the command of a man whom they accounted competent.

WAS WALKER COMPETENT?

Our reporter had earnest conversations with many of them on that point—Was Walker competent? They were unanimous in their opinion that he was incompetent. He failed not so much in heart as in head. He lacked ability. He was unable. Bonaparte said to his officers, "Impossible? *Ne dites mai cette sottise d'un mot.* Never mention to me that blockhead of a word. There is nothing impossible to the man who dares." To General Walker very much was impossible. His failing, in his soldiers' opinion, was incompetency—not lack of bravery, for they gave him full credit for courage, but he wanted that which, in a General, is of as much importance as courage, tact. Poets are born, and so are Commanders-in-Chief. Walker was not born, and could not be made, either one or the other. The opinions of his army, as gained from the *Wabash* remnant, though not exactly so expressed, amounted to just this, and nothing more: The cause was a good cause. They believed in the cause.

Under the right sort of man, they had, much as they had endured, no objection to embark in it again. For Nicaragua was such a glorious country, that under an able commander, it would be a hero's death to die fighting for it. "Would you return again under Walker, if he were to fit out a new Expedition?" our reporter asked one of them. The answer was, "I would sooner leap into the river and drown there than serve under him another six months, whatever the end might be." He asked another, and the reply was much the same—"I would not go out with him if I was sure he would conquer the country in a month." It must be borne in mind that the men who thus responded were disappointed, sickly, ragged, and penniless, and that their opinions and testimony should be received with such caution as their condition may suggest. But they are unanimous against Walker's competency.

WAS WALKER CRUEL?

No. The same men testify, that for the leader of an army, he was not cruel. The ogre stories of his ordering men out to be shot because they went in search of food, are lies made out of whole cloth. If a man persisted in going beyond the lines under pretence of hunger, or from other cause, he would be punished for insubordination merely, but unless a soldier was actually caught deserting, or endeavoring to corrupt his fellow-soldiers with British gold, obtained from the Costa Ricans—as was more than once the case—putting him to death was a punishment never resorted to. Opinions were divided in regard to Walker's humanity. Some said he was commiserative to the sick; others said he took no more notice of them than if they were diseased dogs.

MULE'S FLESH FOR FOOD.

But, of his want of generalship, there was no dispute. When he and his army were in Rivas, and the enemy commenced to advance upon them from Obraje, he had ample time to procure provisions for the garrison, for four or five months, or even a longer period. He did not do it. He did, nothing; but, knowing that he was unprovisioned for a siege, stolidly, not stoically, awaited the enemy's arrival, and supplied his fighting men, and the women and children, with scanty rations of mule meat, and two plantains a day. And the mule they had to eat without salt. Now, the fibre of the mule's flesh partakes of the nature of the animal. It is as tough and unyielding to molars and incisors as the mule itself is stubborn under the yoke or lash. It is unsavory also. When the enemy attacked Rivas, there was no better food than stubborn mule flesh within, but the stubbornest mule, the soldiers thought, was the General who, when he might have well stocked their quarters with food, refused to do so, and devoted them to starvation rations.

WILL WALKER SEND HIS SOLDIERS HOME?

Our reporter, in conversing with these ill-fated men, at first found a difficulty in gaining their confidence. They owned that they were afraid to speak, lest their names should be published. He assured them that due secrecy should be kept. Then they told what they thought of Walker, and his generalship, their reasons for silence being explained in this wise: Walker, they had been promised, would, when they arrived in New-York, *give them money to send them to their homes*, and as they were destitute, even that was a mercy to be grateful for. Hence they were afraid to speak their mind about him, lest he should be offended, and refuse them this essential aid. Many of them live at New-Orleans, and most of them are from the Southern States. They are penniless. Will Walker send us home, they ask, or, instead of giving us a dinner, will his admirers and partisans turn the money to better account, and feed us hungry, as we are, and clothe us, naked as we are, and restore us to our homes, who have been maimed, and ruined, and widowed, and orphaned, in his cause?

WHAT THE LADIES THINK OF WALKER AND THE CAUSE.

Not the least brave in Walker's camp—nor the least faithful to him, were the wives of his officers. Fair fillibusters every one of them, who stood the siege at Rivas, and the deprivations, and the dangers, and the mule meat without salt, and did not flinch or frown. Mule meat and two plantains a day, and no grumbling, though they all testify that Walker, if he had been the General he ought to have been, would have stocked his garrison with the fruits and other provisions that were actually rotting without the camp. When they left Rivas, just a week before the capitulation, on their way to St. George, they arrived at the quarters of General Zavala, of the Costa Rican army. He spoke French and English fluently, and affably conversed with them. He and his officers set great entertainment before the ladies. [illegible] He told them he was educated in New-York, and liked American women.

"Were you not," he said to one of them, (we omit her name at her own earnest request,) "frightened when we poured in the twenty-four pound shots among you?"

"American women," she answered, "are never frightened. We kept every shot you fired. They only mutilated our quarters, and having done us that service, we recast them in our furnace, and mean to return them to you in the shape of six-pound balls."

"Your furnace? You would play with me, with your furnace. A furnace in Rivas for melting twenty-four pound shot? Phew!"

The General thought the American lady was humbugging him. She quietly replied that what she had said was true. The General whistled, and appeared thoughtful.

"What can I do for you?" he said. "Is your husband in Rivas?"

"He is, and these ladies husbands also."

The General asked whether he should send them refreshments. The ladies replied:

"If our husbands fall into your hands, give them soldiers' deaths—shoot them; but do not hang them."

"By Heaven, I will do neither," exclaimed General Zavala, "if they fall into my hands. But if the soldiers take them I can answer for nothing. They will, perhaps, tear them in pieces. For Walker, if we catch him, there is no escape. He will be strung to the nearest bough. The provisions of no treaty can insure his life."

These twenty-four pound shots did considerable damage in Rivas, notwithstanding the ladies' heroism. One of them struck the roof of the house occupied by Walker, and sent a rafter [illegible] down upon the pillow of his bed from which he had just risen.

Our reporter, conversing with these ladies, found them fillibusters indeed. Nicaragua must be American, they said. The cause was good, but it needed for a leader a humane and provident man, who understood how to propitiate the people. The Costa Ricans had no enmity to the Americans, but they were disinclined to yield to bullying and force. The climate at Rivas was excellent. At Granada, it was unhealthy, and in parts near Greytown.

At Castillo Viejo, these American ladies were allowed to visit the fort, though their male friends were excluded. They saw there some old Spanish cannon, valuable for the silver which entered into their composition, and which Walker, when they were in his possession, had intended to send to New-Orleans, to be melted up, and exchanged for new cannon. They were retaken by the Costa Ricans, Colonel Henningsen having neglected to throw them into the Lake, as he ought to have done. The *Wabash* remnant of the army, and the ladies alluded to, are all enthusiastic in praise of Henningsen. They thought highly of him at one time, they said, but have since had much occasion to change their opinions.

Some of the poor penniless fellows told our reporter yesterday, that they arrived at Walker's camp with several hundred dollars in their pockets, and that the officers made speedy friends of them, borrowed their money, treated them kindly afterwards, and never repaid them. But their camp life had worse hardships than the loss of loaned money, [illegible].

For the rest, our reporter, though he met with several who had had enough of fillibustering, did not discover much faint-heartedness. The cause was good, [illegible] if there was only the right man for a General. Some of them thought the right man would be found yet; and all of them insisted that the country was worth striving for, and ought to belong to the United States.

Personal.

Commissioner Denver, of the Land Office, received a letter the other day which he could not read; so he sent back the following pithy note: "I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter supposed to be signed by you; and, after reading a portion, guessing at a portion, and passing by the remainder as unintelligible, have referred it to the Secretary of the Interior."

Some wretch, who is described as destitute of front teeth, has excited consternation in Virginia, in the region of Fredericksburg, by holding abolition converse with the negroes, under cover of selling them contraband articles.

Heavy Damages for Violating City Ordinances.—A case came up yesterday before Justice [illegible], at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in which the Health ordinances had been violated. Cellars Nos. 108 and 110 Bowery, were in a condition prejudicial to the public health. Health Warden [illegible], of the Fourteenth Ward, served introductory notice on the occupant, J. [illegible], to abate. The notice was not regarded. Warden [illegible] then served a special requisition. [illegible] still failed to abate the nuisance in the time specified. The Health Warden then, in accordance with instructions from the City Inspector, placed the matter in the hands of the Corporation Attorney, who prosecuted the case. Judge [illegible] imposed a fine of $100, with $12 cost of suit.

Free Academy.—The Free Academy Examinations, to which all citizens are invited, commenced yesterday, and continue daily, Saturday and Sundays excepted, to July 6th. The programme of yesterday was for the

Seniors—Greek, German, and Civil Engineering, numbering 27, by Professors Owen, [illegible], and [illegible].

Juniors—English Literature and German, numbering [illegible], by Professors [illegible], and [illegible].

Sophomores—Logic and Moral Philosophy, numbering 28, by Dr. Webster, and Assistant Professor [illegible].

Fight at Hudson Grove.—A dreadful riot took place at Hudson Grove, near Spuyten Duyvel Creek, between a German Club, who had there assembled at a picnic, and a gang of Irishmen, and several on both sides were badly injured, though none fatally, so far as learned. No arrests were made; neither do either of the Police captains of the Twelfth Ward allude to the matter in their returns.

Scavenger [illegible].—A subscription has been opened at the City Inspector's Office in aid of the widow and children of Scavenger [illegible], who entered a sink in West Forty-first-street and from the impure air therein lost his life. The widow is poor. The subscription is in the hands of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, No. 1 Centre-street.

Dead Horses in the Streets.—Thirty-nine dead horses, during the week ending June 28, have been found in the streets. All dead animals are promptly removed from the City limits by the dead animal contractor, on receiving notice of their whereabouts at the City Inspector's office or at the Station houses.

Dead Dogs.—The Dead-Animal Contractor, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street dock, North River, has received during the week ending June 28, [illegible] dead dogs, most of them killed at the public Pound, in accordance with the City Ordinances. They were all sent to Barren Island.

Departure of Chief Matsell.—Chief of Police Matsell left the City at 6 o'clock yesterday morning to look after his farm in Iowa. He was accompanied by his family. Hugh Masterson, one of his aids, escorted him as far as Middletown.

Fire in Canal-street.—A fire broke out in the frame dwelling (occupied by several German families) No. 112 Canal-street, at 11½ o'clock Sunday night. The flames spread to the roofs of the two adjoining buildings, damaging each considerably. The entire loss is estimated at [illegible].

Opening of New Land Offices.—We learn that the necessary measures are being taken by the General Land Office to open at the earliest practicable period the new land offices in Minnesota Territory, one of which is located at Ojibwa, on the Mississippi, and the other at Buchanan, on Lake Superior. The instructions for the officers are being prepared for transmission, in order that these officers may familiarize themselves with their duties by the time the lands are subdivided, and in order that preëmption claimants may not be delayed in proving up their rights and securing their homes. It is believed that several townships will be surveyed and subdivided by early in the Fall.—*Union.*

Who Owns It?—[illegible] and Jameson found nearly [illegible] pounds weight of [illegible] bagging the other night in an [illegible] lot in Buchanan-street, whither it had been conveyed only a short time before by some thieves, who made good their escape. Messrs. [illegible] and Jameson took charge of the property.

[illegible]

[illegible]—Prospects Improving—[illegible] Broadway to be [illegible] the Five Points.

Since the streets have been in the hands of the City Inspector something has been done towards their renovation, though much yet remains to be accomplished. During the four days they have operated on them 14,776 loads of dirt have been removed, but, in consequence of the scarcity of carts, it will be some time before the City is made as clean as it should be. The work, however, is progressing, and there is a very perceptible improvement in portions of most of the Wards under his direction. The City Inspector suggests, that if the citizens on each block, instead of having the street-dirt swept to the middle of the street as is the usual custom, will see that it is heaped on the side of the street twice a week—say Tuesday and Friday—before 9 o'clock A. M., he will furnish the carts for its removal.

We have compiled the following tables of the amount of work done in the four days ending Saturday, June 27, from the reports of the Street Inspectors for the several Wards:

Wards.	No. of Loads of Dirt Removed.	No. of Loads of Manure Removed.	No. of Loads of Ashes Removed.	Total No. of Loads of Dirt, Ashes and Manure Removed.
1	739	559	306	1,696
2	416	303	256	974
3	390	219	304	1,328
4	367	179	457	1,006
5	194	291	660	1,145
6	777	399	585	1,561
7	367	460	580	1,306
8	428	383	451	1,381
14	575	259	396	1,130
15	219	347	304	870
17	...	...	*488	669
20	1,136	...	475	1,610
22	...	...	*180	180
	4,969	3,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	14,776

*Ashes only. No dumping-place for dirt and garbage has yet been procured, although a negotiation for one is now pending, on the strength of which it is understood that a force of street-sweepers will to-day be put on.

Statement of the number of men and carts employed under direction of the City Inspector, with the number of day's labor expended on each:

Wards.	No. of Laborers.	No. of days' labor.	No. of carts.	No. of days' carts.	Street where work first began.	Place where dirt is dumped.
1	27	137½	[illegible]	28	Battery.	Vesey-street.
2	[illegible]	93½	4	15	Roosevelt-street.	Roosevelt-street.
3	27	97½	4	24	Vesey street.	Vesey-street.
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	Roosevelt-street.	Roosevelt-street.
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	Watts street.	Watts-street.
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	Roosevelt street.	Roosevelt-street.
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	18	Watts-street.	Watts-street.
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	Bank-street.	Gansevoort st.
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	17	Watts-street.	Watts-street.
15	17	[illegible]	6	21	Bank-street.	Gansevoort-st.
17	none	none	10	none	Sixteenth-street.	Only ashes rem.
20	24	96½	3	2	Thirty-fourth-st.	Thirty-fourth-st.
22	none	none	5	none	Forty-third st.	Only ashes rem.

The following streets have been gone over once, and the surface dirt has been removed. Another application of the shovel and hoe will have to be given them before the brooms can be effectually used. In many of the streets the solidity of the dirt was such that picks had to be brought into requisition:

First Ward—Broad-street, from Front to South; South, from Whitehall to Coenties slip; Maiden-lane, north side, from South to the Junction; Battery-place, from Bowling-green to West-street; Old-slip, from Pearl to Front; Broadway, from Liberty to Bowling-green; South-street, from Coenties-slip to Maiden-lane; Wall-street, from South to Hanover; Front, from Wall to Maiden-lane; Washington, from Liberty to Rector; Greenwich, from Liberty to Morris; West, from Battery-place to Morris; Morris, from Broadway to West; Washington, from Rector to Battery-place; Greenwich, from Battery-place to Morris; Rector, from Broadway to West; Thames, from Broadway to Greenwich; Albany, from Greenwich to West; Trinity place, from Liberty to Tinpot-alley; Coenties-slip, from South to Pearl; Bridge, from Broad to State; Pearl, from Broad to State; State, from Bowling-green to Whitehall; New-street, from Beaver to Wall; Pine, from Broadway to William; Broadway, from Liberty to Bowling-green; Whitehall, from Bowling-green to South Ferry.

Second Ward—The whole Ward has been cleaned once, and the workmen are engaged on it the second time.

Third Ward—Cortlandt, from Greenwich to West-st.; Dey, from Greenwich to West; Fulton and Vesey, from Broadway to West, and Barclay, from Greenwich to West.

Fourth Ward—Catharine, Roosevelt, part of James, Oliver, Cherry, William, Rose, and Vandewater; all the ashes and garbage have been removed.

Fifth Ward—White, Lispenard, Walker, Franklin, Thomas, Anthony, Church, West Broadway, and part of Duane.

Sixth Ward—Reade, from Broadway to Centre; Duane, from Broadway to Chatham; Manhattan-place; Elm, from Reade to White; Pearl, from Broadway to Centre; Franklin, from Broadway to Centre; Elm, from White to Canal; Walker, from Broadway to Centre; Canal, from Broadway to Centre; Centre, from Leonard to Canal; Bowery, from Canal to Chatham-square; all Chatham-square; Chatham, from Bowery to Baxter; Bayard, Centre-street, and Chambers, from Chatham to Broadway.

Eighth Ward—Laurens and Thompson, from Spring to Houston; Sullivan, from Houston to Broome; Macdougal, from Houston to Spring; Clark, from Spring to Broome.

Ninth Ward—Downing, Carmine, Clarkson, Bedford, from Hammersley to Carmine; Morton, Cornelia, Barrow, Leroy, from Hudson to West; Amos and Bleecker streets.

Fourteenth Ward—Elizabeth, from Houston to Grand; Mott, from Houston to Broome; Mulberry, from Canal to Grand; Baxter, from Canal to Grand; Elm, from Howard to Spring; Mulberry, from Broome to Grand, and Spring, from Marion to Mulberry.

Fifteenth Ward—14th-street, from 4th to 5th avenues; 13th-street, from 6th-avenue to University-place; 12th, from Broadway to 4th-avenue; 12th, from 5th to 6th avenues; 11th-street, from Broadway to 6th-avenue; 10th street, from 4th avenue to Broadway; 9th-street, from 4th to 5th avenues; 8th-street, from 6th-avenue to MacDougal; Waverly-place, from 6th avenue to MacDougal.

Twentieth Ward—Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-streets between Seventh and Eleventh avenues. The ashes have been removed throughout the entire Ward.

The Street Inspector of the Sixth Ward says that the streets in that District present a cleaner appearance now—particularly in the neighborhood of the Five Points—than they have before in many years. Lime is to be furnished from the Department to whitewash thoroughly the gutters before the 4th of July. Last night they commenced cleaning Chatham-street for the second time. The immense traffic on this street prevents any sweeping in the day time. By the way, who and where is the contractor for paving that street with the Belgian pavement? He has paved the east side, but the west side, from Pearl-st. to Mulberry is so full of ruts and holes that vehicles can scarcely pass, and a constant blockade is the consequence.

The Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards remain still in the hands of the contractors.

Mr. Dunn has the Sixteenth, and it is in exceedingly good condition. The Sixteenth is under the care of Mr. Knickerbocker, and that, too, is in good order. The rest are in passably fair condition, with the exception of the Eighteenth. The City Inspector might profitably give the contractor of the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. Kerr, a raking down for the filthy condition in which he permits it to remain. The Health Warden, Mr. G. H. Adams, reported, last Saturday, that the gutters on the corner of Avenue B and Fifteenth-street were very filthy—the garbage being all "on a crawl," with maggots.

The City Inspector has engaged Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the street-sweeping machines, to clean Broadway twice a week at a cost of $120 per week.

Organization of the Democratic Reform General Committee.—The "Union" alias "Reform," alias "Anti-Wood" Democratic General Committee, met and organized last evening at Tammany Hall. There was a full attendance. After the necessary formal business, the Committee proceeded to ballot for permanent officers. Several candidates were named for Chairman. On the first ballot Edward Cooper, Elijah F. Purdy and Alderman Healy, of the Fourth Ward, received votes in the order in which their names are given.

When the result was announced, Mr. Healy withdrew his name, and another ballot was had, the result being—

For Cooper............49 | For Purdy............48

There being still no choice, another ballot was about being ordered, when Purdy arose, and declined being considered a candidate any longer. He took advantage to make a good-natured and characteristic little speech, in which he said that honors enough had been thrown upon him. He felt abundantly satisfied in seeing that he had contributed to the glorious movement that might inaugurate—a movement calculated to work a reform where a reform was needed, and to unite and harmonize the noble Democracy, so long distracted by the wiles and plots of wily and designing men.

These remarks were received with favor.

A motion was then made that Mr. Cooper be declared Chairman by a unanimous vote; and this motion was put and carried without dissent.

Mr. Cooper arose, when the cheering had subsided, and returned his thanks.

The other officers were then elected as follows:

Treasurer—Isaac Bell, Jr.

Secretaries—Benjamin Hart, Richard G. Walbridge.

The Committee then, at 11½ o'clock, adjourned subject to a call from the chair.

MUNICIPAL.

Concerning the Street Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy, President, in the Chair. The Report of the Committee non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen *in the reorganization of the Croton Water Department*, and creating a new bureau, was called up, and after some amendments, was adopted.

The Report reorganizing the Law Department was adopted.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following preamble and resolution, relating to the Street Commissioner, were offered by Alderman Wilson:

Whereas, A controversy has arisen between Daniel D. Conover and Charles Devlin, in reference to the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, and

Whereas, Charles Devlin, having been regularly appointed to such office, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and having duly taken the oath of office, and given an official bond according to law, has been and is recognized by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as lawfully entitled to hold and exercise the duties of the office aforesaid, and

Whereas, The said Conover has adopted measures to compel a delivery to him of the books, papers, maps, records and documents connected with such office, and

Whereas, Such books, papers, maps, records, and documents belong to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and are the private property of such Corporation, and

Whereas, Such Corporation has not been made a party to the proceedings by said Conover, to obtain possession of such property, and

Whereas, It is the duty of such Corporation to maintain and defend its title to such property; therefore

Be it ordained, That the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, as the agent of such Corporation, for the purpose forthwith take possession of all the books, papers, maps, records and documents, connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, and that he retain such possession until otherwise directed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, but that said Counsel keep such books, papers, maps, records and documents, in the rooms now assigned and occupied as the Street Commissioner's offices or apartments, and that he permit said Charles Devlin to have the use of said offices or apartments, and of such books, papers, maps, records and documents, for the purpose of discharging his duties as Street Commissioner aforesaid, but for no other purpose whatever.

Alderman Tucker opposed their passage. It was by such conduct that the City had been brought to a state of anarchy. The whole subject was in the hands of the Courts, and he hoped it would be let alone until decided. He had no objection to the counsel to the Corporation, but he thought it was wrong to take the head of one department and put him in possession of another.

After the failure of several motions to refer, the preamble and resolution were adopted.

The following was received from the Comptroller and ordered to be printed:

A BUREAU OF SURVEYING RECOMMENDED BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, }
New-York, June 25, 1857. }

In presenting to the Common Council an exhibit of the operations of the Surveyor, the contractor and the Street Commissioner, under a 70 per cent. contract for regulating and grading Fifty-fifth-street from the Third to the Fifth avenues, as shown in a subsequent part of this communication, I beg leave to avail myself of the occasion to invite the serious consideration of the Legislative Department to the great importance of organizing the Bureau of Surveying on such a footing as will secure skill and uprightness in the administration of that important branch of public service.

The head of the Bureau should be a practical engineer and surveyor, and all specifications and estimates for contracts should be reviewed and approved by him before making the contract; and all certificates for the payment for work on the contract should be subjected to his scrutiny and approval before any money is paid on the contract. The contract provides that payment shall be made as the work progresses, on the certificate of the surveyor and Street Commissioner. The Surveyor for the job is selected by the Street Commissioner; and thus, between them, they in effect, by the terms of the contract, hold the key to the treasury. If the Comptroller, finding that the estimates of work for which payment is demanded greatly exceed the original estimates made before the contract was entered into, withholds payment for the purpose of testing the accuracy of the estimates for work done, it is regarded as an impeachment of the Commissioner and Surveyor, and as working a great wrong to the contractor.

It is important, therefore, that measures should be adopted at once for procuring full and accurate surveys and estimates, to be made by competent persons, before a contract is advertised. Copies of this estimate, duly signed by the persons who made it, and approved by the Head of the Bureau, should be filed with the Street Commissioner, and a duplicate of this estimate should accompany the contract, which, by the new Charter, is required to be furnished to the Finance Department.

The particular case to which I now desire to direct the attention of the Common Council, is as follows, viz.:

On the 11th day of July, 1855, an ordinance was passed by the Common Council directing "Fifty-fifth-street to be regulated and graded from Third to Eighth avenues, where not already graded or under contract."

On the 21st day of November, 1855, estimates were *opened by James Furey, Street Commissioner*, for "regulating Fifty-fifth street from the Third to the Fifth avenues and from the Seventh to the Eighth avenues." The specifications stated that "The estimates of work by which the bids will be tested are as follows: About 62,400 cubic yards of earth to be furnished; about 110 running feet of culvert; 8,900 yards of rock cutting." Under this specification bids were opened, and a list of the bids is annexed marked "A." By this statement it will be seen that the lowest bid was that of W. Prior.

The contract for the work was made by Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, on the 5th day of May, 1857, with Oscar Taylor, under the ordinance of Dec. 20, 1854. Seven certificates for 70 per cent. advances have been made by Francis P. Vidal, City Surveyor, beginning July 24, 1856, and the last one of April 28, 1857. Advances were made on six of these certificates to the amount of $15,450 74. On the presentation of the last certificate, the Comptroller deemed it necessary, before further advances, to have a complete examination of the work done; and accordingly selected Messrs. J. S. Serrell and Daniel Ewen to survey the street. A copy of their report is annexed, marked "B."

By this report the following facts are shown, and the particulars given in detail in statement C annexed. The specification calls for 62,400 cubic yards of earth-filling. Messrs. Serrell and Ewen show but 44,480 cubic yards actually required to be done, leaving an excess of work stated in the specification of 17,920 cubic yards.

The rock excavation called for in the specification was 8,900 cubic yards, of which but 6,813 was necessary by their report, making the specification exceed, in this particular, 2,087 cubic yards.

The culvert estimated for was 110 feet; the report states 380 feet to have been necessary—leaving a deficiency in the specification of 300 feet. The report further shows that Mr. Vidal has certified to 25,979 cubic yards of earth filling to have been done more than has been found done by Ewen and Serrell; to 3,974 cubic yards of rock more than is actually done, and 135 feet more of culvert. Under this statement of the Surveyors, the amount of excess of work paid for would be as follows (if the last certificate had been paid):

25,979 cubic yards earth, 9 cents	$2,338 11
3,974 cubic yards rock, 50 cents	1,987 00
135 feet of culvert, $20	2,700 00
Total	$7,025 11

Of this there has been actually paid for over what has been actually done:

20,012 cubic yards earth	$1,801 04
2,707 cubic yards rock	1,353 50
51 feet culvert	1,020 00
Total	$4,175 14

The certificates given by Mr. Vidal show that had the work therein stated actually been done, there would have been 2,764 cubic yards of earth-filling in excess of that required by the report of Ewen & Serrell, 1,888 cubic yards of rock excavated in excess, 436 feet of culvert more built than required, and the whole work finished and completed besides.

The average bid for culvert, as will be seen by the statement annexed, is from $1 to $1 50 per foot.

Had the original specifications stated the correct amount of culvert required, the bids of John Quin, W. Lambert, J. Lee, J. Moore and W. Prior would have each been lower than Taylor's. It will be further seen that the large amount of culvert certified as built forms the most important item of the advances, as follows:

Earth-filling paid for	$3,715 47
Rock excavated	3,717 00
Total	$7,432 47
Culvert alone	$10,248 00

The number of feet of culvert paid for above the amount estimated as necessary by Ewen & Serrell is 486, which at Taylor's price is $4,804. Had the whole amount of culvert notified to by Vidal (516 feet) been paid for, we would have paid $9,720 more than was actually deemed necessary by Serrell & Ewen. The amount of the contract under the report of Serrell & Ewen would be $14,009 76. Mr. Taylor has been paid $15,450 74. Making an over-payment on the whole contract, according to the report, of $1,441 04, and the contract is still incomplete. It will be seen by the report of Messrs. Ewen & Serrell that there remains yet to be finished 22,215 cubic yards of earth-filling, and 2,086 cubic yards of rock-cutting.

The foregoing facts show, in regard to all work to be done of this character, the indispensable necessity of having accurate and minute surveys and specifications made before advertising or letting out any work to be done under contract, and also the necessity of careful measurements and estimates as the work progresses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

[B.]

New-York, June 15, 1857.

To A. C. Flagg, Esq., Comptroller, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Pursuant to your instructions we have surveyed Fifty-fifth street, from the Third to the Fifth avenues, and from the Seventh to the Eighth avenues, to ascertain how much work, in our judgment, was originally necessary to be done to regulate and grade the street between these points, agreeably to the printed specifications for the same, dated 15th November, 1855, and signed "James Furey, Street Commissioner"; also, to ascertain how much work had been done on the same, pursuant to the contract dated 5th May, 1856, between Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, and Oscar Taylor, Contractor; also, to report to you our opinion on the manner in which the work has progressed; and we respectfully report as follows:

Our estimate of the amount of work necessary to be done at the date of the contract is:

44,480 cubic yards of earth filling to be furnished;

6,813 cubic yards of rock to be blasted and deposited in embankment;

380 feet running measure of culvert to be built.

Our estimate of the amount of work done on the 5th inst., when our survey was made, is:

21,[illegible] cubic yards of earth filling furnished;

[illegible] cubic yards of rock blasted and deposited in embankment;

[illegible] feet running measure of culvert built and building, leaving yet to be done:

22,215 cubic yards of earth filling to be furnished;

2,086 cubic yards of rock to be blasted and deposited.

Our estimate varies from that in the specifications dated 15th November, 1855, as follows:

We estimate 17,920 cubic yards less of earth filling.

2,087 cubic yards less of rock to be blasted. 270 feet running measure of culvert more to be necessary.

There has certainly been already built and building 374 feet of culvert more than was estimated for in the specification of 15th November, 1855, and 251 feet more than we considered necessary; and the contractor claims that one culvert is 15 feet longer than we measure between its visible ends, on account of the curvatures of it, which we cannot see by reason of its being covered by the embankment, while the size of it does not admit of our passing through it; for, although the specification calls for culverts 3½ feet wide and 4 feet high in the clear, we have been unable to find an average greater than about 2 feet 6 inches square in the clear.

We remain very respectfully yours,

DANIEL EWEN, } Surveyors.
JOHN J. SERRELL, }

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in July.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President Stimer, Supervisor Tucker occupied the Chair. Supervisor Clancy remarked that in accordance with the requirements of the act passed April 13, 1857, it became the duty of the Board to define the new limits of the Assembly Districts. In consequence of the increase of population the City of New-York was entitled to seventeen members—an increase of one; and as the City had been divided into seventeen Aldermanic Districts, he proposed by resolution to make the Assembly District boundaries the same as the Aldermanic. He offered the resolution and it was adopted.

In accordance with an act of the late Legislature and the petition of the Directors, the Board decided to appropriate the sum of $30,000 to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in July.

THE PORT WARDENS' BILL.

Opinions of Messrs. Cutting, Lord and Evarts, as to its Constitutionality.

The following questions were recently presented to Messrs. Cutting, Lord and Evarts by the Board of Underwriters and their opinions requested in writing:

The Insurance Companies of New-York City employ Inspectors and Surveyors. The duties of the Inspector are to examine goods damaged by causes insured against, ascertain the nature and extent of the damage, the amount of loss sustained, whether the claim of the insured can be compromised, acceptance of abandonment and decision as to disposition of the goods; and if required by their employers or parties interested, they *certify* to the facts before them and their opinion upon those facts. The *Surveyors* examine damaged vessels, decide upon the extent of damage, amount of loss, accept abandonment, &c.; *certify* as to nature and amount of damage, decide between owner and underwriter, and perform duties similar to those prescribed for the Port Wardens by Sec. 3 of the accompanying act.

The duties of the Inspector and Surveyor combined, (as they often are in the same person,) are precisely those of the Port Wardens as defined in Secs. 3 and 4 of the accompanying act.

We have now to request your opinion upon the validity and operation of the inclosed Port Wardens' Act, as to the following points:

1. Are Secs. 3 and 4, and 5 and 6, or either, or what portions of them constitutional and binding?

2. Are the exclusive powers conferred by this act constitutional and legal so far as to prevent the future employment of Inspectors and Surveyors by the Underwriters for the performance of the duties above named?

3. Is the provision of sec. 5 as to commissions to be paid Port Wardens before sales of damaged goods, vessels, &c., constitutional and obligatory upon owners of such goods not requiring the attendance of the Port Wardens upon such sales?

4. Can the auctioneer selling such damaged vessels, materials or goods, successfully resist the payment of the commissions of ½ of 1 per cent. provided by sec. 5 in cases where the Wardens are not required to attend the sale, or in any cases and in what, if any?

5. Will the Underwriters under this act be compelled to employ Wardens in place of their Inspectors and Surveyors to examine and certify in cases of vessels or their cargoes arriving damaged at this port or damaged while lying in the port, and will the Inspectors and Surveyors of Marine Companies be liable to the penalties provided by the act if they continue to discharge the duties above described?

6. If the assured on vessel or goods damaged agree with his insurer to select any other person than a Port Warden to examine and appraise the insured property, would it be a violation of the law for that person to perform that duty when so requested? The Warden not having been notified or requested, by either party in interest, could the contracting parties under a policy of insurance be debarred the privilege of settling the damage in any manner they may deem best for their mutual interest? Will it make any difference whether the underwriters and their assured, or either, employ a person to survey or examine the particular case, not in the annual employ of the Underwriters?

In addition to the above we ask your opinion as to the constitutionality and validity of the Auction tax, or duties imposed by the State upon goods sold at auction.

We wish particularly to know whether the payment of those duties can be enforced in the law.

Your opinion upon all the above is requested in full as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, A. B. NEILSON,
President of the Board of Underwriters.

New-York, May 7, 1857.

The answers submitted to these questions were substantially the same. We select the following, since it is the shortest:

THE OPINION OF F. B. CUTTING, ESQ.

I have examined the various provisions of the recent act of the Legislature of this State, "to reorganize the Wardens' office of the Port of New-York;" and in answer to the questions proposed to me by the Board of Underwriters, am of opinion that:

I. All those parts of the act which attempt to compel parties interested in vessels or merchandise, arriving in the port of New-York, to employ the Wardens of the port to act as Inspectors of their vessels and goods, and to perform the various official acts and services therein mentioned; and which impose upon such parties an obligation to pay fees, commissions and rewards to persons whose services are not needed or requested by them; and those parts of the act which attempt to prohibit the employment of any person other than a member of the Board of Wardens, to inspect damaged vessels or goods, under the pains and penalties prescribed by the act, are void, because

1. They are not enactments of a Municipal character merely, or which concern only the internal police of the State, but they are regulations of commerce, and, as such, interfere with the power vested in the Congress of the United States, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States." Congress has already legislated upon the subject of the appraisement of damage to goods; the mode of ascertaining the same; the inspection of vessels, and the mode of ascertaining their condition and seaworthiness, as far as it has deemed expedient and proper. See Act of 1799, Ch. 22, Sec. 52, 60; Act of 1790, Ch. 29, Sec. 3; Act of 1840, Ch. 48, Sec. 12, 13, 14; Act of 1850, Sec. 6; Act of 1848, Sec. 7; Act of 1852, Ch. 106, Sec. 9.

2. The Constitution of the State of New-York prohibits the creation of *any office* for the inspection of any merchandise, produce, manufacture, or commodity whatever, *except* for the purpose of protecting the public health, or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls, or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, the office of "Inspector of damaged goods" existed in this State. Those parts of the act which in effect revive this inspection law, by attempting to confer upon the Wardens the power in right of their office, to act as Inspectors of damaged goods, are, in that respect, in conflict with the fundamental law of the State, and are void.

In answer to the remainder of the first question submitted to me, I am of opinion that those parts of the Act which require the Wardens to perform certain official acts, when employed or requested by any of the parties in interest, are free from objection.

II. The Insurance Companies of the City of New-York have the right, notwithstanding the recent act, to continue to employ Inspectors and Surveyors, to examine the vessels and goods damaged by perils or causes insured against; to ascertain the nature and extent of such damage, the amount of loss sustained thereby, and to perform such other services as they may deem necessary or expedient in the prosecution of their business.

III. The provisions of the fifth section of the act, which attempt to confer upon the Board of Wardens the absolute right to levy a tax or commission of one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of all vessels when condemned, vessels' materials and goods in a damaged state, which shall be sold at public auction in the Port of New-York, by reason of such damage, for the benefit of owners or underwriters, or for account of whom it may concern, and which require that such sales shall be made by auctioneers, under the direction and by the order of the wardens, are attempts to regulate commerce, and are void as against the owners or parties interested in such property, unless when they shall have requested or required the attendance or official action of the Wardens upon such sales.

IV. The Wardens are not entitled to levy any tolls or commissions upon the proceeds of sales by auction of damaged goods or vessels, in cases when the owners or parties interested in the goods, or their agents, do not employ them or request their official action, and in such cases the Wardens are not entitled to recover from the auctioneers any part of the proceeds of such sales.

V. The Underwriters of the City of New-York, notwithstanding the recent act, cannot be compelled to substitute the Wardens of the Port in place of their own Inspectors or Surveyors, to inspect vessels and cargoes arriving damaged in this port, or damaged while lying in the port, and to report the result of their inspections and surveys of vessels and cargoes. As far as the act attempts to force such compulsory employment of the Wardens upon them, it is unconstitutional and void, for the reasons before mentioned. The Inspectors and Surveyors of the Marine Insurance Companies are not liable to the pains and penalties attempted to be created by the act, by discharging their ordinary duties as heretofore.

They have not, however, the right to assume to act as *Port Wardens*, or to exercise official duties as *public officers*.

VI. The assured on vessels or goods may, by agreement with his insurer, select any individual, though not a Warden of the Port, to examine and appraise the insured property, and such selection and employment, either of the regular Inspector or Surveyor of an Underwriter or of any other person employed by the parties in interest for the particular occasion, will not be a violation of law either on their part, or on the part of the person who shall upon request make the examination and appraisement. The parties to the contract of Insurance have the right, notwithstanding the recent Act, to settle all claims arising from damage to the subject insured, in any manner they deem most conducive to their mutual interest.

VII. The general inquiry whether the laws of the State of New-York, which impose a tax upon the goods sold by auction, are valid, is not presented by the Act to reorganize the Warden's office; as respects the right of the Wardens to demand and receive commissions on the proceeds of vessels and goods sold by auction, when not employed or requested to attend by the parties interested therein, I have already expressed my views.

F. B. CUTTING.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The experiment of a Summer season of Italian Opera is a dangerous one in the present depressed condition of all kinds of amusement, but the inauguration, last evening, seemed to promise success. The house, although not uncomfortably full, displayed a fair array of *paying* faces, and was animated and fashionable. There are strangers enough in the City at the present time to support this Metropolitan luxury, if they will but awake to the fact that they have an opportunity of rare moment to enjoy it in its greatest perfection. Mlle. La Grange is one of the the few truly great singers of the world, and she is supported in an unexceptionable way by Messrs. Brignoli, Amodio and Coletti.

Bellini's Opera of the "Puritans" has been given here before with the same cast. We have consequently but little to say concerning its performance, except that it was on the whole smooth and satisfactory. Signor Torriani, the new conductor, managed his *bâton* with skill, and marshalled his forces with promptness and vigor—perhaps a little too much vigor in the brass department. He is an old member of Maretzek's company, in which, for the last few years he has been chorus master. His graduation to the higher duties of the conductor's chair is therefore legitimate and proper. With care, and a proper regard to his *pp's*, he will succeed.

No opera will be repeated during the season. By this arrangement a great opportunity is offered of making a passing acquaintance with six standard works in a very brief space of twice. The fact that they have been played often by the same company insures a respectable completeness in the *ensembles*, and for the solos the very best talent is at hand. We hope that Mme. La Grange (who deserves much) will have a successful campaign. The chorus last night was unusually good.

Niblo's Garden.—A distinguished *danseuse*, Mlle. Theresa Rolla, (from a multitude of European theatres,) made her *debût* here last night in the grand Ballet of "Paquita," and achieved a gratifying success—in her first *pas* accumulating a quantity of boquets and a *hat*. We are not versed in the technology of Terpsichorean art, and are therefore compelled to write plainly on a subject which certainly possesses encouraging opportunities for a more learned course of procedure. Miss Rolla dances gracefully, lightly and well—particularly well on the tips of her toes. She possesses youth, beauty, and their attributes, elasticity and grace. In the pantomimic business she is about as intelligible as any *artiste* we have ever seen—that is to say, you have to "make her out" in your own way, and trust to the book for the rest. In a word, Miss Rolla seems to possess those characteristics which are best adapted for transporting the devotees of the Ballet into the Heaven of their brightest visions. We presume this is saying enough.

The ballet (a favorite one here) was beautifully put on the stage, and excellently danced.

To add to the attractions of the Garden, Mr. Niblo has engaged a very superior Comedy Company to precede the danseuse. The little Comedy of "Sketches in India" was the piece given last night, and was most admirably rendered.

Miss Rolla will make her second appearance on Wednesday. An artiste so young and talented deserves all the success she can achieve.

New Olympic.—Messrs. Meighan and Chanfrau (the first a journalist, and the second a famous delineator of eccentric character) initiated a bold experiment last night with success. It consisted in transforming Buckley's Hall into a Vaudeville theatre, thus supplanting negro minstrelsy by an article far more expensive, but not more popular. The theatre was crowded to suffocation, and streams of people irrigated the side-walks in Broadway. This success was deserved, for the lessee, although charging a low price for admission, has secured a good company, and gives an amount of entertainment which is really appalling in these hot days. Four pieces were played last night, introducing Mrs Howard, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. Harry Hall, and other popular artists. There was some dancing also, and a quantity of music under the direction of Mr. A. Reif, Jr., late of the Pyne and Harrison troupe.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—The indefatigable manageress of this handsome establishment treated her patrons to another new piece last night. It enjoys the title of "A Romantic Idea," and appears to be something between a burlesque and a pantomime. Its fun is of the broadest kind, and seldom rises above buffoonery. In hot weather, buffoonery is particularly acceptable. The physical exertion it requires is refreshing to those who look on, and who prefer to laughs without inquiring the reason why.

There is very little plot to the piece. A young German student in search of an idea, takes up his quarters in an old ruin that is said to be haunted. Here he falls asleep and has a dream of the olden times, in which all sorts of absurdities pass before his heated imagination as realities. The intention of the author seems to be to satirize the blood-and-thunder tendencies of a certain school of dramatists, who sketch the manners and customs of a past age with the point of a dagger.

The piece is excellently exaggerated by the various artists employed in the cast, and is funny enough for an afterpiece. Mr. Wheatleigh and Mr. Burnett, as usual, have most of the work to do, and do it well. It was preceded by the excellent piece, "Nature and Art."

Meeting of the Board of Excise Commissioners.—The Board met yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part First.

Present, Commissioners John Kerr, Wm. Jay Haskett, and Robert D. Holmes.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Haskett, J. Blakeney Auld was appointed permanent Clerk.

Mr. Haskett was appointed Treasurer of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Haskett, it was *Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Board shall file with the Board on the first meeting of each week, a certified copy of the amount of money received by him, and paid over to the County Treasurer for licenses during the prior week, with the names of the persons to whom the licenses shall be granted, and the amount paid by each.

Licenses were granted to the following persons:

Louis Bonnard, No. 72 Greenwich-street, fee $30. Arcularius, Bonnett & Co., No. 58 Vesey-street, fee $30. Scott, Wisner & Co., No. 112 Pearl-street, fee $30. Stansbury & Mills, No. 202 Grand-street, fee $30. Sackett, Belcher, No. 26 Pearl-street, fee $30. Mead, Belcher & Titus, No. 55 Cortlandt-street, fee $30. Seguine & Lafarge, No. 329 Sixth-avenue, fee $30. James F. Hoffman, No. 98 Pearl-street, fee $30. Benjamin Albro, No. 6 Eldridge-street, fee $30. Ezekiel Vance, No. 65 Greenwich-avenue, fee $30. William W. Drake, No. 882 Broadway, fee $30. Collins Conilard, No. 167 South-street, fee $30. Charles White, No. 175 West Fifteenth-street, fee $30. John S. Martin, No. 190 Spring-street, fee $30. Jacob Colville, Broadway, corner of Fifty-ninth-street, fee $30. Jacob F. Carlton, No. 200 Water-street, fee $40. D. D. Winchester, No. 9 Cortlandt-street, fee $30. William M. Langley, Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Dey-street, fee $60. Joseph F. Stebbins, No. 28 Cortlandt-street, fee $30. Thompson & Vose, No. 379 Broadway, fee $30. S. Leland & Co., Metropolitan Hotel, fee $75. Francis Fijux, No. 42 Murray-street, fee $30. Thomas McCoy, Thirty-second-street, corner of Fourth-street, fee $30.

The following unique communication was read by Commissioner Holmes, and ordered to be filed. We give it *verbatim et literatim*:

To the Chairman of Excise Commissioners now in Session

Sir and Friend Will you please to notie when the applications for *Licenses* is presented by *thee Dealers* in *Damnation of Mans Body* and *Soul* located in *Chaven street* Number St. Charles Hotel No 164 Bennett Hous No 160 and No 158 and 154 also Pell Elcon Leonart st 63 and all others in the *vicinity* of *Zion* Church cor of Church & Leonard streets. that thee places hereafter [illegible] Serving and Otherwise [illegible] on [illegible] Wives & Familys of Colored Men & New York visiting, and We Ask you in the name of God and Humanity to Help Us the Wives and Mothers of the [illegible] and Plead [illegible] to Defend [illegible] and We Will pray to Ever Pray for you and yours (Signed by A Wife of a Drunkard [illegible])

Yes we in these principals join,
And such our action display;
Our hands and our hearts shall combine,
To extend their beneficent sway!

New York, June 22nd 1857

A negro man presented this singular document at the office of Commissioner Haskett, a few days since.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday at 2 P. M., at the same place.

LONG ISLAND.

The Atlantic-street Stabbing Homicide.—The Coroner's Jury in this case rendered the following verdict last evening: "That Francis Delamore came to his death on the 23d inst., by reason of putrid typhoid fever, the result of mortification of the left forearm, caused by a wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of James Dunn, on the corner of Hoyt and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, on the 13th inst."

Dunn is yet at large.

The Turf for 1857.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Saturday, June 27; Match, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, in harness:

H. Woodruff, g. g. *Brown*............Received forfeit.
H. Jones, blk. g. *Gowdie*............Paid forfeit.

Trotting on the Road at McComb's Dam, Saturday, June 27.—Match, $500; mile heats to wagons:

C. Brooks, ro. m. *Katy Shaughan*............1 1
Mr. Kirk's b. m. *Laura Keene*............2 2

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Thursday, June 26; Match, $1,000; mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons:

H. Woodruff, g. g. *Uncle Sam*............1 1 1
C. Carl's brown gelding............2 2 2
Time, 2:40; 2:43½; 2:44½.

Uncle Sam won very easily, in three heats. The brown gelding was the favorite, $100 to $50. His backers were heavy losers, as he made a very poor race, and proved an uncertain horse. It was reported on the track that he trotted low down in the thirties in a private trial.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting Wednesday, June 24; Match, $500; mile heats:

T. Johnson, b. m. *Manhattan Maid*............1 1
H. Woodruff, *Gray Jim*............2 2
Time, 3:09½; 2:57.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Monday, June 29; Match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five in harness:

D. Mace ch. m. *Lady Litchfield*............1 1 1
D. Pfifer b. g. *Major Rogers*............3 2 3

	Time, 1st heat.	Time, 2d heat.	Time, 3d heat.
Quarter	37	39	39
Half mile	1:14½	1:16	1:15½
Mile	2:34½	2:35½	2:34½

The great trot between these celebrated Boston horses came off yesterday afternoon according to announcement, and was witnessed by a goodly number of spectators, from all parts of the States. The *Lady* won, taking the lead in each heat, and in fact was not headed in the race. She was the favorite previous to starting at $100 to $50.

Same Day—Match $1,000; mile heats; best three in five, to 250 pounds wagons.

H. Woodruff b. m. *Rosty*............1 2 2 1
J. Nelson b. g. *Bowery Boy*............2 1 1 2
Time, 2:50½; 2:55; 2:52; 2:52½.

Inquest.—Coroner Redding yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Dillon, found in Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, when a verdict of death from causes unknown, but supposed to be accidental, was rendered. The man arrested upon suspicion of having caused the death of Dillon was kept in jail from Sunday until after the inquest, when he was discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

Another Highway Robbery.—Mr. Henry Hornby was knocked down and robbed of $40, and watch and chain, by two men, on Smith, near Debevoise-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Henry Selman, of New-York, was attacked by two ruffians, Sunday night, on Bushwick-avenue, Eighteenth Ward, who attempted to rob him. He made a successful resistance.

Powder Accident.—A boy named Mark Shaw had his face and hand badly burned, on Atlantic, near Court-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, by the accidental ignition of half a pound of powder, which a companion let fall on the walk at his side. He was taken to the Dispensary in Court-street for treatment.

Suicide.—Anthony Breckman, a German pedler, residing in Howard-avenue, Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, committed suicide on Sunday night last by hanging himself in his sleeping apartment. Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday, but nothing was elicited to show any cause for the act.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.—About 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, fire was discovered issuing from the eaves of a house in Water-street, near John-street, owned and occupied by Stephen R. Jones. The fire spread rapidly to a dwelling owned by Enoch Pardee, and a ship joiner's shop, owned by Mr. Jones. No water could be obtained but from the river, as the regular water-works were beyond the reach of the hose. The firemen, however, saved several other houses from destruction, which for a long time were in imminent danger. The three buildings were entirely consumed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. will remove their Sewing-Machine business from No. 323 to No. 458 Broadway, on Thursday, July 2.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains! A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheap.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S

Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it.

Sold everywhere.

THE DEMAND UNABATED.—CANTRELL HAS sold an immense quantity of his twelve shilling gaiters at his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., this Spring, and the demand for them continues very great. They are neat, well made, and of excellent materials—just the articles for town or country wear. Ladies, do not leave the City without procuring a supply of these articles. You cannot fail to be delighted with them.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 323 Broadway.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—On Monday, June 29, we will commence to close off the balance of our this season's manufactured stock of men's, boys', and children's straw hats, embracing our usual assortment, with many new and desirable styles, at prices to suit the lateness of the season. A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages, of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance. MARSH & CO.

IT IS A UNIVERSAL OBSERVATION THAT the finest and most beautiful and luxuriant heads of hair in the world are to be found among the tribes of American Indians. The same is for sale at LOVETT'S Wahpene Office, at $6 per dozen; 35 Bleecker-st.

FOR A RAMBLE IN THE COUNTRY AND ENJOY the most charming sail—within the short distance of 15 miles of the City, at a very low fare—is by taking the beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN for Flushing and College Point. See advertisement.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, IN ALL THAT the name imports, compact and complete, containing articles of the very best quality and elegant finish. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

GENIN'S "GEM" OR BEAVER CASSIMERE IS all the rage, and the leading dress hat of the season. For sale only by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

FINE POCKET CUTLERY.—The subscribers offer every variety of the above, made by the first manufacturers, being the richest display of the kind in the city. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL RETURN FROM Europe in a few weeks, and be prepared to make arrangements for the lecture season. Letters will reach him addressed No. 119 West 31st st., New-York.

MARRIED.

Shepherd—Lincoln.—In this City, on Thursday June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, James B. Shepherd, Esq., to Miss Amelia B., eldest daughter of A. B. Lincoln, Esq.

Kolyer—Clark.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 29, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Andrew Jackson Kolyer to Miss Annie E. Clark, all of Brooklyn.

Howard—Blackwell.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, June 25, by Rev. Dr. Harris, Henry Howard, Jr., to Henrietta, daughter of H. F. Blackwell, all of Astoria.

Palmer—Day.—At New Almaden, Cal., on Thursday, May 21, by Rev. S. H. Willey, of San Francisco, Chas. T. H. Palmer, of Folsom, formerly of Stonington, Conn., and Miss Harriet Day, eldest daughter of Hon. Sherman Day, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

[illegible]—In this City, on [illegible] morning, June 28, Grace [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and Eleanor A. Holmes, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

Cummings.—In this City, on Saturday, [illegible], Lucy, wife of [illegible] Cummings, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her brother, Robert H. Thomas, No. [illegible], without further notice.

Simpson.—In this City, on Monday evening, June 29, of consumption, Mary S. Simpson, aged [illegible] years.

Her remains will be taken to [illegible] Co., for interment.

Bogan.—In this City, on Saturday, June 27, of consumption, Arabella L., wife of Robert Bogan, aged 21 years and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, Albert L. [illegible], are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, from [illegible] (Tuesday,) 30th inst., from [illegible] the Bowery.

Goodwin.—In Brooklyn, on [illegible], Sarah Anne, wife of Jas. Goodwin, [illegible].

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock [illegible].

Jewett.—At Poughkeepsie, on [illegible], Rev. William Jewett, of the [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Funeral on Wednesday, July 1, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M., from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, [illegible].

[illegible].—At Canaan, Conn., on [illegible], June 23, [illegible], Mary [illegible].

JOHN A. GRAY, NO. 375 BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANYTHING REQUIRED, at the SHORTEST NOTICE and in the very BEST STYLE. His facilities are the MOST EXTENSIVE in the City.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
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WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
ON SALE AT No. 449 BROADWAY.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

WARNOCK & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 519 Broadway, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
An immense assortment of GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We would call the attention of the Public to the Sales of REAL ESTATE, to be made by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on the 1st and 2d of July, of the ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on the HUDSON RIVER, built and occupied by the late CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON. This site was selected by him out of over twelve thousand acres on the Hudson River, and is without exception, taking everything into consideration, the most beautiful place on the Hudson. It contains two hundred acres, mostly in lawns and park. It will be sold at 2 o'clock, on the premises, one mile and a half above Tivoli Station, Dutchess county. Gentlemen taking the 6 or 9 o'clock train will be in time for the sale. About Seventy per cent. will be left on mortgage. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

ALSO, on the following day, at KINGSTON COURT-HOUSE, Ulster County, at 12 o'clock, that valuable point of land known as KINGSTON POINT. This Landing was selected by the late Chancellor Livingston as the most eligible point of land for the North line of River steamboats, at the time he enjoyed the monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson, and it has been continued until lately as such, from the great depth of water, and its being the nearest point to the town of Kingston. It is highly calculated for the Depot of the Kingston Coal Trade, which is now located in an inferior place, they not being able heretofore to obtain this advantageous locality. The terms will be made known on application to CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st.

ALSO, at the same time, TEN THOUSAND CHOICE ACRES OF LAND IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, in parcels well worthy the attention of capitalists. Parties thinking of going West, and paying large prices for lands, would do well to consider. Lands can be purchased no over fifteen miles from the Hudson River, in a healthy country, for less than the same land would bring a thousand miles from the great depot, New-York.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the sale to be made by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the MANSION HOUSE, on the country-seat of the late Montgomery Livingston, at CLERMONT, Columbia County, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON—A beautiful country-seat, opposite Claremont, in the township of Ulster, one mile below Saugerties, and within three hours' drive of the Mountain House, containing 67 acres of land, well wooded and watered, on which there is a brick house, built in the Gothic style, containing nine rooms, with all the modern conveniences, together with suitable outbuildings, large fruit and vegetable garden in full bearing. The prospect and scenery around the place are unsurpassed, and one of its greatest advantages is its proximity to the finest trout and pickerel fishing, as well as excellent sporting in and around the Catskill Mountains. The furniture, carriages, horses, cattle, and farm stock complete, will be sold at private sale, if desired, and early possession given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 14 Pine-st.

A CURE FOR INFLUENZA.—THIS troublesome malady can be cured in two or three days, by using half a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. All irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes subsides at once under the soothing influence of this Balsam. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

10.000 PAIRS THIN PANTS—75c. TO $3 50, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
10.000 PAIRS THIN PANTS—75c. TO $3 50, at EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.
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CAUTION TO BUYERS.

LOW'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP being counterfeited by unprincipled persons at the present time, thereby causing great disappointment in the quality, they intend to take proceedings against those firms who are vending the spurious article.

Low's new Glycerine Soap, of a peculiar healing nature, and superior Honey Soap, to be obtained genuine of Mr. W. A. KINNILLY, No. 59 Chambers-st., New-York.

LOW, SON & BENBOW,
No. 330 Strand, London.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES.

Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, Entrance in 10th-st.
Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.

"Leap in with me into this angry flood, And swim to yonder point."—[Shakespeare.

THE SCIENCE OF SWIMMING, AS TAUGHT and practiced in Civilized and Savage Nations, with Instruction to Learners. Illustrated with Engravings. Sent to any Post-Office for 15 cents, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

A capital little book for boys, and now is the time to read it. Parents who would have their sons—and daughters, too—learn to swim, should lose no time in putting them in the way to learn.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY cures Piles, Costiveness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, &c. Made from garden vegetables; one dose at a time corrects the acidity of the stomach. [illegible] 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists in the Union, or by inclosing at $1 to W. E. HICKS, No. 81 Wall-st., he will forward two bottles free of expense.

[illegible]

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that the price of [illegible] HAS NOT BEEN ADVANCED, but is as it has been heretofore, [illegible] per dozen. TREADWELL, [illegible] & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... AT AUCTION ... WEDNESDAY ... at the mansion ... of about 200 acres of land ... of brick and stone, in the ... The grounds are celebrated for their beauty and proportion ... The property is so well and favorably known ... on its eastern side for a distance of ... by the Hudson River. Along the river ... of picturesque landscape. On the opposite side of ... and in the background of several pretty villages are the Catskill Mountains. The view ... from this place is surpassingly beautiful. The ... is perfectly healthy. The lawns ... are unequaled in this ... The soil is of the very best. The garden ... There are large ... about 1½ ... of the Railroad station at Tivoli, Dutchess County, to which the cars run in about 3 hours, and where the trains stop. Persons can leave New-York by ... and return in the afternoon. The library, consisting of some 4,000 volumes of choice works, will be sold at 10 o'clock A. M. The celebrated Ghobelin Tapestry Hanging in the drawing-room will be sold ... For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, No. 18 Wall-st., Referee.

BURRELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

BURRELL W. WESTCOTT WILL OFFER for sale, at auction, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) July 1, at 10 o'clock, the entire beautiful rosewood and other furniture, valuable paintings, bronzes, statuary and elegant house-furnishing articles, contained in house No. 153 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the sale of which will be positive and without reserve. Everything in this house is in perfect order, and of the most elaborate and costly description. Purchasers are required to remove the goods immediately. Catalogues, giving an accurate description of everything embraced in the sale, will be delivered at the door on the morning of sale, which will commence in the dining-room, at 10 precisely, with— Rich chased silver dining and tea service, urns, casters, spoons, forks, ladles, salvers, of Rogers & Brothers' manufacture; elegant extension table, marble buffet, rich China dinner and tea sets, crystal and ruby glass, pearl cutlery, &c., with every description of desirable dining-room furniture. Parlor Furniture—Two Gothic rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate-glass doors and backs; rosewood parlor furniture, ten pieces covered in embroidered crimson brocade; one full suite in three-colored brocade; rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables, French chairs, rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, French escritoire, pier and mantel mirrors; elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, used but two months, marble-top music cabinet; silk and lace curtains, rich shades, magnificent painted vases, marble groups and figures, with beautiful parlor ornaments of every description; valuable collection of oil-paintings, some of which are very large and richly framed, all of which are of real merit; chandeliers and gas fixtures; rosewood chamber furniture, bureaus, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, wardrobes, rosewood suites in velvet, lounges, carpets, girandoles, library, elegant library bookcase, marble washstands, with every description of library, chamber and basement furniture. This sale will be positive, without regard to weather.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—H. H. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, the fine furniture in the 4 story dwelling in ...-st., between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of a fine ... in splendid suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, one splendid suite of nine pieces of silk plush, two large etageres, with plate glass doors and backs, music cabinets, large rosewood secretary bookcase, Brussels and velvet carpets, &c. ... paintings, parlor ornaments, solid rosewood centre tables, &c., also with etagere tops, Gothic ... bedsteads and washstands to match, ... hair mattresses, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, ... chairs, mahogany sofa, sofa beds, oak and ... tables, ... marble-top ... dinner and tea sets of French China, with a large lot of common crockery and kitchen ware. Sale positive. To be sold on account of Joseph Dush, by order of J. B. Cozzens. Persons from a distance can rely on the furniture being equal to advertisement.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

KINGSTON POINT ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court-House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, about 42 acres of land, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased.

The premises include the south side and extreme end of Kingston Point, and are bounded on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south by Rondout Creek for a distance of about half a mile. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARK LANDS IN ULSTER COUNTY AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 10 A. M., at the Court House, in the town of Kingston, Ulster Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee.

About 6,000 acres of land, having a heavy growth of the best ... Trees, late the property of Montgomery Livingston, deceased, lying in Ulster County. To be sold in lots of about 1,000 acres each. See advertisement in the Kingston Democratic Journal. For further particulars, inquire of

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Att'y No. 17 Wall-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee, No. 18 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 3 three-story brick ... houses and lots, situated on east side Clinton-st., Brooklyn, between Nelson and Huntington sts.; the houses are each 20 by 45 feet, in prime order, having been recently ... and are furnished with all the modern improvements, basement and under-cellar; lots each 20 by ... This property is located on one of the most desirable streets in Brooklyn, is convenient to the ferries, and easy of access by City railroads. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 36 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED stocks at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, at 12½ o'clock, namely:

$...,000 Virginia 6s Coupon Bonds, 1886 and 1887.
$...,000 Louisiana 6s Coupon Bonds, 1867, '92, '94 and '95.
$...,000 Tennessee 6s Coupon Bonds, 1890.
$...,000 California 7s Coupon Bonds, 1861 and 1870.

These stocks will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act to establish a General System of Banking;" said stocks being the assets of the Stock Security Bank, Danville, Illinois, now in liquidation. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of the State of Illinois.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 248 West 22d st., near 8th-av., embracing the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house. The sale of which will be absolute and positive, the immediate removal of the goods from the premises is imperative. Furniture consists of every description of costly and elegant parlor furniture, three full suites in brocade, made to order, 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, arm and Turkish chairs, rich carpets, rosewood tables, costly vases and ornaments, with a large and valuable variety of rich chamber, library and dining room furniture. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NEW-YORK-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

NEW-YORK-AVENUE—Four lots situated on the easterly side of New-York-av., commencing on the northeast corner of Pacific-st.; each 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

Also, one lot 60 feet north of the above, and 20 feet south of Schuyler st., 20 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

New-York-av. is graded, paved, curbed and guttered. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 30, 1857, at 10½ o'clock at No. 675 Broadway, by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, covered with damask, suites of mahogany furniture, covered with hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, Voltaire chairs, pier and centre tables, mantel mirrors, pier glasses, black walnut, mahogany and cottage bedroom furniture, blankets, bedding, mattresses, table linen, China, glass ware, &c. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY ON COURT AND PACIFIC STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, on Court st., 17 lots, E. S., comprising fronts between Centre, Mill, Church and Huntington sts. Also, house and lot No. 66 Pacific-st., affording purchasers an unusually good opportunity of making investments, as every lot offered will be positively sold without reserve. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, THURSDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 331 Broadway, near 13th-st., in lots for wholesale and retail dealers, all descriptions French and English China, white iron, stone and granite ware, rich cut, pressed and plain glass ware, fancy goods, common ware, &c., without reserve for cash. Goods well packed for shipping. This sale is worthy the notice of City and country dealers who want bargains.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION.—By J. & H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., large assortment of all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, just received from ship. Also, 250 packages glass, all kinds; China, Britannia ware, &c. Goods repacked for shipping. Catalogues now ready, and sale positive, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, in the ... Oil Paintings—About ... by modern masters, to be sold without reserve. Some of the paintings are from private families, and have not been seen before. Can be examined as above, a day or two previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALES.

W. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF CABINET-FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM ABBOTT will sell on THURSDAY, July 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire stock of Mr. Fitzsimmons, No. 5 Astor-place. It consists of elegant rosewood suites in the richest and latest styles of brocatels, plush, &c., mahogany do. in hair-cloth, with every other article usually found at first-class warehouses. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at No. 21 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, a superb collection of household furniture, in which are several rich carved rosewood parlor suites, three solid oak chamber suites, rosewood bookcases, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET—WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 315 Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage and writ of execution, a large quantity of ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, &c.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

PAIR HORSES.—AUCTION. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 12 o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st., one pair white horses well matched, 7 and 10 years old, kind in all harness and saddle; sold together or separate. Sale positive. Also, wagon, harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a thorough-broke DONKEY, about 12 hands high, and 4 years old, perfectly sound and kind, in all harness or under the saddle; is suitable for children's driving or riding.

JOHN S. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF AMERICAN AUGURS AND AUGUR BITTS.—WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office of Asa Parr, Jun., No. 35 Cliff-st., New-York. Terms cash. Sale positive to pay advances.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the vital fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases, purifying the blood, freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions; it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO MARRIED MEN, WIDOWS, AND THE PARENTS OF YOUNG UNMARRIED FEMALES.—The advertiser, a medical practitioner of many years' standing in Continental Europe, and of some years' practice in this country, forcibly struck by the many evidences of the almost total want of the knowledge of certain physiological facts, among even the educated and intelligent, and having, in his limited practice here, been instrumental in doing much real good by simply imparting certain secrets—which should not be such to those who have a legitimate right to know them—here publicly offers to make known these facts, by means of anonymous correspondence, to all who may desire to become acquainted with them. To divest this announcement of all suspicion of empiricism, the advertiser asks simply a fee of one dollar to defray expenses of advertising, postage, &c. Those wishing the information, can address a line to C. F. N. ZABRONSKI, New-York General Post-Office, over any anonymous signature, receiving in return a letter conveying knowledge positively essential to the well-being of all persons embraced in the above category. The advertiser expects to receive some remuneration for his time thus given from those who recognize that they have been essentially benefited, and from no others. May be also consulted confidentially as above.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. 301 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, and Ricord, of Paris, (the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the urinary, seminal and sexual system,) has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a block east, where he may be consulted, in English or French, personally or by letter; hours, 8 to 1 o'clock, and 6 to 9 o'clock evenings. Dr. H. tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief; and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and the effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Chronic and nervous complaints also treated.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye that have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." 50 Canal st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture, debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1 and after 6 o'clock. Sunday excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERtain prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, Nos. 192 Broadway, 874 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. DESMOND, Dentist, No. 661 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ⅔ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS.

For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. 244 (old No. 4) Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
4:00 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only: for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:25, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 15; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS FOR TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$2 50	Nashua	$4 25	$2 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 25	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND Intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 3s.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the Season: Leaving Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M. and 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

The public are cautioned that no debt will be recognized as against the above boat or the owners, unless contracted on a written order of one of the parties.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHARLES DEERING, will leave New-York from pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., North River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare between New-York and Boston, $3. Freight taken at reduced rates. W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3¼ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS, NEWBURG Poughkeepsie and Catskill connecting with the stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 9 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY*, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. SUMMERS, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7, ... P. M. Leaves Harlem at 6, 8, ... P. M., landing at 10th and 120th-sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

ALL YOU THAT ARE ANXIOUS FOR A decision from the Judges read this: I, the undersigned offer to, the public, at home and abroad, superior cement for old tin, metal and wood-roofings of every description, and warrant them water-tight for 5 years. All orders left at my office will be punctually attended to. J. SNYDER, No. 5 Sullivan-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Aug. 29	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 16	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. ... 2,221 tons burth.
INDIANA, Capt. BAXTER, 2,364 tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. BENSON, 2,212 tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.

For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Shannon,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	June 24
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 1
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 15
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	July 22
AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The COLUMBIA will succeed the ERICSSON, and sail on the 18th of July. ATLANTIC, the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, M. L. FRANTZEN, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on TUESDAY, June 30, from Pier No. 39 North River. Rates of passage, including provisions:

In First Cabin .... $80 | In Third Cabin $35
In Second Cabin .... 55 |

This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:

In First Cabin .... $100 | In Third Cabin $40
In Second Cabin .... 60 | In Steerage 30

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin .... $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY ON THE OCEAN.

Parties and families are reminded of the facilities afforded by the regular trips of the steamboat SCREAMER, Capt. CHARLES GERMAIN, to enjoy one of the most pleasant sails out of New-York, and avoid the crowd and confusion usually attending public excursions. The steamer leaves the pier between Robinson and Barclay sts., North River, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8½ o'clock, for Fire Island, Islip, Sayville, South Port, Patchogue and Bell Port. Returning, leaves Bell Port on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, touching as above, and arriving at New-York about 4 o'clock, P. M.

The fine sea bathing, fishing, gunning, &c., with the splendid hotels and private accommodations which abound on the whole route, together with the opportunity of enjoying a few hours on the bosom of "old ocean," renders this one of the most delightful and healthy trips out of the City. Fare $1.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Steamer MAYFLOWER will make two excursions to the above place, leaving Catharine-slip at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., touching at Pier No. 3, N. R.; leaving Rockaway Beach at 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way. Sundays—from Catharine-slip at 8 A. M.; Pier No. 3, N. R., 8¼ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 4½ P. M. Week-days—Catharine-slip, 4 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M. Monday mornings—Catharine-slip, 4¼ A. M.; Rockaway Beach, 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.—THE FINE DOUBLE-DECKED Barge IRENE, newly painted, put in complete order, furnished with seats and new colors, will be chartered for excursions. Also the steamboats KING PHILIP, YOUNG AMERICA, G. B. FRASER and CAMILLE. *Apply to M. J. CLUFF, No. 109 Broad-st., or to the Captain on board foot of Adams st., Brooklyn.*

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAVORITE AND commodious steamboat UNION can be chartered for excursions, with or without a barge, on reasonable terms, by applying to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall st., corner of South, up stairs.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Invaluable Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS, for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddler. Beware of counterfeits.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against CALVIN T. CHAMBERLAIN, The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, James O. Spencer, Benjamin Chamberlain, ... Hiram P. Mills, William Baldwin, ... Marshall B. Champlin, Henry ..., ... Bank, William Kidd, Emmitt H. Hollister, Brayton W. Churchill, The Rochester City Bank, James N. Whitney, Samuel G. Andrews, Nathaniel T. Rochester, ... Benjamin F. Green, ... Morley, Jr., Edwin Hyde, James Moore, James Brackett, William J. Averill, Robert A. Hogarty, Martin E. Green, ... Charles ..., Collins E. Bradley, Daniel P. Riley, Joseph Riley, Lucien Billinghurst, Sidney D. Shipman, James F. Robinson, John B. Robinson, Jerome Hill, Horace Hill, Platt C. Ingersoll, Moses Taggart, Ashel Emich, ... William Corliss, Linus B. Fuller, William H. Dayton, Frederick S. Martin, John D. Keller, Amanda Sweetland, David Sweetland, Warren W. Weatherly, Horace Green, James Gisler, David Forbes, James McMonagle, Benjamin Fuller, Herman Camp, Sherman Lindsley, Ossian Gregory, Walter Howard, ..., The Erie and New-York City Railroad Company, Daniel H. Fitzhugh, President of the Genesee Valley Bank, Margaret Otis, Hiram ..., and Rebecca ... his wife, William Bagley and Sally Bagley his wife, John Boardman and Anne Boardman his wife, Edward B. Johnson and Harriet Johnson his wife, Mary Ayres, J. Dana Ayres, and William H. Averill, and J. Watson Averill, Administrators, &c., of Horatio Averill deceased: To Daniel P. Riley, Sidney D. Shipman, Platt C. Ingersoll, Linus B. Fuller, Warren W. Weatherly, Ossian Gregory, Harvard Otis, Tyler C. Lord, Jerome Hill, Ashel Emich, William H. Dayton, Sherman Lindsley, ... Isaac Morley, Jr., William Bagley and Sally Bagley, Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if the defendants fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. And you will take notice that the amended complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Allegany County, on the 12th day of March, 1857.

ANGEL & BOLLES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je3-law7wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM READY and MARGARET his wife, CHARLES B. TATHAM, JULES BRETING, JULES BRETING, Jr., BURNETT DURNING, JAMES PRINTING, DENNIS CUNNINGHAM, DANIEL McGUIRE, FRANCIS BAILEY, and EDWARD PHILLIPS, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.) To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Nassau street, in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 26, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of May, 1857. HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
je2-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PATRICK McGAURAN, plaintiff, against JOHN HART, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 12 Chambers-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine dollars, with interest on one hundred and fifty dollars from the 26th day of August, 1856, and on five hundred and forty-nine dollars from the 7th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1857.

H. P. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1857. H. P. TOWNSEND,
je23-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FRANZ SCHLOTTER against PHEBE SCOYER, MARY SMITH, Special Guardian, &c., and SIDNEY SANDERSON and JOHN LEVERIDGE, Trustees of MARY SMITH and others.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Mary Smith, Special Guardian, &c.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 30, 1857. CATLIN & STREET,
je2-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against GEORGE A. WENDELL.—By order of the Justice of said Court granting the same, notice is hereby given that an attachment has issued against the estate of GEORGE A. WENDELL, now or late of West Bloomfield, in the County of Ontario, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless the said defendant, GEORGE A. WENDELL, appear and discharge such attachment according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice. And that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law, and are void.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
je9-law6wTu* No. 167 Broadway.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, Insolvent.

Notice first published May 12, 1857. Creditors to appear before Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Chambers, in the City Hall, of the City of New-York, on the 30th day of July, A. D., 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M.
my12-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COCKCROFT, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of JOHN S. VOORHIES, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 26, 1857.

JAMES M. COCKCROFT, }
WILLIAM COCKCROFT, } Executors.
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN RICE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole surviving administrator, at his office, No. 109 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated, March 30, 1857.

GEORGE HERKIMER, Administrator.
mh31—law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY C. SHELDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of JAMES SHELDON, No. 16 Cortland-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 2, 1857. LUCY P. SHELDON, } Administrators.
f2-law6mTu* JAMES SHELDON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings:—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. EVERITT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at the office of Theracson & Bryan, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1857.

JOHN A. BRYAN, Sole Acting Executor.
f6—law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT H. CUMING, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of residence, at Fort Hamilton, in the County of Kings, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next. Dated April 20, 1857.

MICHAEL SCOFIELD,
ap21-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. FORD, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, No. 1 James-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1857. WILLIAM A. BRUSLE, }
ap13-law6mTu* JOSEPH B. YOUNG, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR KIP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1857.

ja6-law6mTu* JASPER GROSVENOR, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON. HENRY STOCKS.

New-York, June 12, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 331 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible] ... CAPITAL STOCK ... TO BE INCREASED ... of the Continental Bank ... shares of $100 each ... to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared ...

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the subscription, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, when all persons ... shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as stockholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional ... shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.
E. F. WARREN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 16, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer at sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 8th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1856, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 20th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 6th day of July next. By order of the Board.

JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier.

The Stockholders of the Bank who have not already subscribed for their portion of the new additional capital of One Million of Dollars, and holders of assigned rights of Stockholders to subscribe, are hereby notified that the subscription must be made before the 1st of July, on which day the first installment of 50 per cent. is required to be paid at the Bank.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this Institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made before 1st July will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. } T. W. ..., CHAS. ..., } Vice Pres'ts.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES B. ..., Vice-President.
JACOB ..., Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st. ... Open every day from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—The second installment of twenty-five dollars on each share of the new or increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 1st July next. The prompt payment of the three remaining installments, adding interest from 1st February last, will entitle the stockholder to the next full dividend. By order of the Board. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time ... subsequent period, by adding interest at their payment. W. I. ..., Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
T. L. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

RACKES RANGES.
For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES.
FURNACES.

A general assortment of COOKING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail.
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depôt.
SAM. A. ..., Proprietor.
No. 283 Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through no less ... [illegible] ... office and salesroom, No. 361 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON.—CONSUMERS and dealers in the article are informed that it can be obtained at the warehouse of the manufacturer, of a superior quality, ... and durability than any other article heretofore known. JOHN W. QUINCY, corner of William and Platt sts.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COIL CHAINS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ¾ to 1¾ inch, for sale by JEN. CARMER & CO., No. ... Broad-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra, lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 86 BROADway, having purchased, ... to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the varieties of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sales, and of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 48 and 49 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 356 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. S. PRESCHER.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—IRON BEDSTEADS wholesale and retail by the New-York Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 128 Centre-st., near Howard-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, } ALBANY, April 28, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the ... Manhattan Company, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 5, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 22, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the ... day of July next. N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PREMIUM HORSES FOR SALE.—A SUPERB pair of English and Morgan horses, raised and broken by myself. They are 16 hands high, weigh 2,400 pounds each; are of a rich glossy black color, and perfectly matched in every particular. They are very fast, high mettled horses, and probably have no superiors in the New-England States; at three years old they received premiums at the Middlesex County and United States Fairs. (See Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1856, pages 50 and 148.) J. A. HARWOOD, Littleton, Mass.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED LIGHT ROCKAWAY wagon, well suited for family use, and in good running condition. Also, a single harness. Apply to HALLIGAN'S Livery stable, ... 8th-st.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions, patented Feb. 19, 1856. Now acknowledged to be the best in use. Warerooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, next to Grace Church entrance.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Furnished to the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$7,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$784,001 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. T. Leake, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. T. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$581,154 00
Average amount of Specie....34,549 00
Average amount of Circulation....103,032 00
Average amount of Deposits....380,380 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,551,319 84
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of the late Bank of America....25,168 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,128,038 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Ass't Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,397,334 52
Average amount of Specie....1,170,087 34
Average amount of Circulation....2,086 00
Average amount of Deposits....7,394,390 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....53,732 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....93,544 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,366,[illegible] 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$8,515,891 08
Average amount of Specie....844,154 56
Average amount of Circulation....336,561 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,630,548 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jno. Drake, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,650,428 00
Average amount of Specie....31,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....79,136 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,470,204 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,[illegible] 71
Average amount of Specie....540,466 02
Average amount of Circulation....30,501 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,907,918 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Ross H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,700,533 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....541,930 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,480,964 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
A. G. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jas. L. Brennan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]02,443 21
Average amount of Specie....144,711 77
Average amount of Circulation....287,856 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]91,423 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$547,840 80
Average amount of Specie....16,412 19
Average amount of Circulation....135,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....260,[illegible]81 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. F. Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WILLIAMSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,444,072 80
Average amount of Specie....58,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....193,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,040,428 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob Aims, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JACOB AIMS, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$601,254 07
Average amount of Specie....54,720 33
Average amount of Circulation....107,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....336,147 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of June, 1857.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,476,073 00
Average amount of Specie....380,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation....259,748 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,177,073 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$784,172 12
Average amount of Specie....32,168 73
Average amount of Circulation....182,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....691,140 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
A. M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....194,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....31,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,948,334 70
Average amount of Specie....248,[illegible] 44
Average amount of Circulation....97,887 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. F. Warner, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 55
Average amount of Specie....233,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....81,187 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$509,527 00
Average amount of Specie....32,444 00
Average amount of Circulation....95,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....416,976 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,549,900 50
Average amount of Specie....156,732 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....129,576 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,302,043 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$736,489 00
Average amount of Specie....[illegible] 31
Average amount of Circulation....165,968 00
Average amount of Deposits....512,761 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]09,565 55
Average amount of Specie....30,027 35
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible] 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John C. Beeon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,504,535 50
Average amount of Specie....63,009 18
Average amount of Circulation....116,298 00
Average amount of Deposits....883,357 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,732,548 63
Average amount of Specie....104,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....196,445 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,165,447 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Hampton, Assistant Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. HAMPTON, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Thomas L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$434,389 00
Average amount of Specie....21,755 06
Average amount of Circulation....98,155 00
Average amount of Deposits....262,064 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$799,071 96
Average amount of Specie....39,241 36
Average amount of Circulation....117,301 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible] 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel W. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. W. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,183,839 30
Average amount of Specie....155,687 73
Average amount of Circulation....197,014 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]16,986 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]417,973 91
Average amount of Specie....347,[illegible] 07
Average amount of Circulation....230,161 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible] 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$960,241 66
Average amount of Specie....51,094 14
Average amount of Circulation....96,158 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,040,556 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas Williams, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 53
Average amount of Specie....119,908 78
Average amount of Circulation....172,651 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible] 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,096,762 23
Average amount of Specie....340,791 15
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank....345,241 27
Average amount of Deposits....3,[illegible] 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 31
Average amount of Specie....72,340 49
Average amount of Circulation....189,425 00
Average amount of Deposits....302,[illegible] 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....557,907 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John M. Davey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible] 30
Average amount of Specie....182,974 39
Average amount of Circulation....160,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible] 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
C. R. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,630,393 17
Average amount of Specie*....871,093 16
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....280,901 50
Average amount of Deposits....4,[illegible] 83
* Under this head are included coin, bullion, Clearing House certificates, and Mint certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....162,053 66
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....111,736 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible] 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,735,189 58
Average amount of Specie....441,294 48
Average amount of Circulation....208,443 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,679,175 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,315,742 80
Average amount of Specie....73,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation....116,870 00
Average amount of Deposits....998,764 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,005,541 87
Average amount of Specie....244,190 38
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....169,684 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,123,887 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$406,541 38
Average amount of Specie....11,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....93,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....241,349 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. Lawrence, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$455,348 33
Average amount of Specie....39,314 75
Average amount of Circulation....117,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....137,947 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice 5th District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$320,[illegible] 26
Average amount of Specie....10,988 19
Average amount of Circulation....130,066 00
Average amount of Deposits....244,4[illegible]4 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible] 13
Average amount of Specie....58,249 57
Average amount of Circulation....148,944 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,914,612 97
Average amount of Specie....129,188 19
Average amount of Circulation....184,[illegible]54 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,[illegible] 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$501,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....31,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....119,724 00
Average amount of Deposits....372,317 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,068,687 79
Average amount of Specie....49,327 41
Average amount of Circulation....121,344 00
Average amount of Deposits....709,187 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chap. 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....312,632 31
Average amount of Circulation....172,076 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,[illegible] 51
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....45,912 14
Average amount of Circulation....124,315 00
Average amount of Deposits....567,000 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,921,570 28
Average amount of Specie....355,379 11
Average amount of Circulation....85,948 33
Average amount of Deposits....2,118,[illegible] 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER Cashier pro tem.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Abm. Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jas. Bleecker, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,257,206 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie....124,933 51
Average amount of Circulation....233,575 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,102,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie....130,597 00
Average amount of Circulation....103,496 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,279,999 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,550,077 07
Average amount of Specie....114,148 41
Average amount of Circulation....318,95[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....803,117 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William H. Falls, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. H. FALLS, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of June, 1857.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,629,318 43
Average amount of Specie....314,509 71
Average amount of Circulation....172,041 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,[illegible]28,172 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of June, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINANCIAL.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.
Office No. 25 William-st. (next building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., WM. ALEX SMITH, New-York.

METROPOLITAN BANK, New-York, May 18, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN BANK, held on the 8th inst., it was resolved to increase the Capital Stock $1,000,000; say, from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.
Subscription books will be opened at the Banking House, No. 108 Broadway, on the 1st day of July next, and remain open until the 10th of said month. Those holding stock at the close of business on the 25th of June next, will be entitled to *subscribe at par, for said million of additional capital, and will receive one share of new stock for every three shares of old.* They will also have the right to assign the privilege of subscribing, for which purpose a form will be furnished.
Shareholders will have the right to pay in full on the 1st day of July next; to such as do, there will be no charge of interest. Those who do not pay at that time, are required to pay 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of said July, and the remaining 50 per cent. on or before the 15th day of October next.
Interest at 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, will be added to all instalments paid after that day, in order to make all the payments equal to a full payment on the said 1st day of July.
For partial payments, scrip receipts will be issued; but whenever a shareholder shall pay the full amount due on his subscription, he shall be entitled, at once, to the usual certificate of full paid stock. All shareholders will have the benefit of the dividend which may be paid in January, 1858.
Shareholders at a distance, wishing to take the stock they will be entitled to, may make their subscriptions to the new stock by sending to this Bank, duly signed and witnessed, a power of attorney.
It is very desirable that such shareholders as intend to avail themselves of the opportunity to subscribe, or who wish to assign their rights to do so to some other parties, shall give notice of their intentions as early as the 1st of July, if practicable, but certainly by the 10th.
It will be necessary for parties to whom such rights shall be assigned, to appear at the Bank, in person, or by attorney, to sign the articles of the Association.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.
At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $350,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $800,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $10,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $259,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $91,000 yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum.
The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.
Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company [illegible] holders their Eight per Cent. [illegible] Grant) Mortgage Bonds, [illegible] of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the States of Wisconsin and Michigan.
Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1857, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands until full paid, to share dividends and be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Stock Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 26, 1857.
The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent., their par value and accrued interest, payable 10 per cent. in hand, 10 per cent. on 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.
The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.
CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1857.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
Bonds Ohio and Penn. Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds City of Pittsburg, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds City of Alleghany, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Stark County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Richland County, Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ohio, to Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At an election held at the office of the Company on Monday, June 8, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:
Jesse A. Marshall, B. & K. Richardson, Peter B. Sweeney,
J. Campbell, Jr., John S. Siney, Chester Lamb,
James Murphy, Hugh Smith, Eben. Beadleston,
Chas. R. White, Wm. M. Pullis, John Kerr.
Amos F. Hatfield, Timothy Townsend.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:
President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
New-York, June 20, 1857.

AT THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
John Ewen, Wm. H. Falls,
Ired Hawley, George A. Hoyt,
Wm. R. Griffith, Charles Morgan,
Isaac L. Platt, Thomas W. Pearsall,
Jonathan Thorne.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN EWEN was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' LOAN AND DISCOUNT Office, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Money advanced in any sums upon every description of jewelry, diamonds, plate, dry goods, clothing, &c. Bills discounted. Money advanced upon goods in bond, real estate, &c., this office being established to meet the demands of all classes of the public. Terms very liberal. All business strictly confidential. Office hours 8 till 6. Mortgages taken on furniture. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD CO., No. 12 Wall-st.
THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 UPON THE 10 years Bonds of this Company, and also upon the Bonds of the cities of Fond du Lac and Watertown, Wis., issued to and in aid of the construction of this road, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.
J. B. CURRIER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—
ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.
ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.
LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.
CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.
CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.
The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.
Full particulars can be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN AND MADISON R. R. CO., No. 39½ Exchange-place, New-York, June 15, 1857.
COUPON NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE July 1, on Bonds of the City of Madison and the City of Watertown, (Wis.) issued to aid in the construction of this road, and also the Coupons due July 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds and the Real Estate Bonds issued by this Company, will be paid at this office.
H. K. LAWRENCE, Vice-President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE ON 1st July, on bonds of the
CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBUQUE, IOWA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ROCK ISLAND, IOWA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF MUSCATINE, IOWA,
LEE COUNTY, IOWA,
Will be paid at maturity, on presentation of the proper coupons, to E. W. CLARK, DODGE CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. CO., KENOSHA, Wis.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the *Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after that date.*
JOSIAH BOND, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST OF THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
TROY, O., June 25, 1857. HENRY S. MAYS, Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 12 William-st., New-York, June 20, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board.
J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, June 25, 1857.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
J. R. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, June 19, 1857.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, will be closed from 20th June to 1st July.
L. M. HUBBY, President.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE and payable in this City, July 1 next, on the Bonds of Muskingum County, and of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our *office, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after 1st proximo.*
ATWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, June 25, 1857.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF this Company will be paid on and after the 1st July at the office of Ohio Life Insurance Trust Company in New-York.
D. J. FALLIS, Treasurer.

MISSOURI INTEREST.—THE INTEREST Coupons due July 1 on all Bonds of the State of Missouri will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Holders are requested to separate the various descriptions before presenting for payment.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, in New-York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, will be closed on the 26th inst., and remain closed until July 1, 1857.
By order A. WORTH, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on $400,000 Bonds of the First Mortgage of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, due July 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

$60,000 TO LOAN.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to loan this amount in sums to suit, on good securities, at fair rates. Parties who may not wish to give their names until they know whether their application is approved, need not do so. All transactions confidential. Address S., Box No. 4,661 Post-Office.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due 1st July prox., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1857.
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA, BONDS.—The coupons due July 1, 1857, on Marysville City Bonds, are payable at the American Exchange Bank.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND sold on commission by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Bank of the Republic, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CALAFORNIA.—The interest Coupons of the Sacramento City Bonds, due in New-York July 1, will be paid at the American Exchange Bank. SATHER & CHURCH, Agents.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY INTEREST.—THE INterest Coupons due July 1 on Bonds of St. Louis County, Missouri, will be paid at Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1857.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz:
Resolved, That a dividend of six per centum be and the same is hereby declared on all full cash paid shares in the general stock of this Company entitled to dividends on the 1st day of July, 1857, to be paid out of the net earnings of the first half of the current year, and that the said dividend on all shares transferred to the Stock Transfer Agency of this Company in the City of New-York be paid at the Company's Agency office in said city, on the first day of July next. And that the said dividend upon all other full paid shares entitled to the same be paid at the Company's office in Milwaukee on the 7th day of July next.
Resolved, That the books of transfer of the capital stock of this company be closed in the cities of Milwaukee and New York, on and after the 20th inst., and remain so closed in the City of New-York until the third day of July, and in the city of Milwaukee until the 10th day of July next.
J. HADLEY, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.
NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA R. R. CO.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the same pro-rata on all payments made upon the new scrip issued April 15, 1856, has been declared out of the net earnings of the Road for the six months ending June 30 inst. Shareholders will be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Cleveland, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 1, inclusive. By order of the Board,
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

INTEREST WARRANTS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued in aid of the construction of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation to Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY'S office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
DAVID P. HULL, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Friday, June 19.
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, was declared payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1857, in Cleveland, at the office of the Treasurer, and in New-York at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, June [illegible], 1857.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock for the six months ending May 31. Eastern stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, on or after the 20th of June inst.
CHAS. WOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY—Great Western Buildings, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, June [illegible], 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING COMPANY, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has *this day been declared, payable on the first day of July proximo.* The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] inst. to the 1st of July. By order of the Board.
JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on Monday, 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 1st of July next. By order.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, June [illegible], 1857.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 2.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 124 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at *their office in New-York, on and after July 1.*
EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June [illegible], 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to July inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE [illegible], 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Friday, June 26, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of New-York has, this day, declared a semi-annual Dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE [illegible], 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

PATERSON AND RAMAPO RAILROAD.—Our Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the full stock, payable on the 2d July, proximo, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., New-York City.
JOHN HOPPER, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.
SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 1st of July next.
June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.
Capital....[illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857....[illegible]
Total....[illegible]
This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 30 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. S. Doughty, Eugene Plunkett, Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little, Rich'd F. Carman, M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland, John R. Peters, Ramsay Crooks,
F. De Peyster, R. K. Collins, Alfred Plunkett,
John Garcia, Daniel Richards, S. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson, Henry L. Hoguet, Jonathan Heard,
L. E. Lahens, Geo. R. Morewood, J. T. R. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord, W. A. S. Van Duzer, Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson, Waldo Hutchins, Charles P. Hart,
Howard C. Cady, Edouard Delange, William Pardow,
F. J. Beeford, Anson Livingston, Robert W. Mead,
Charles Sagory, John Ewen, Charles R. White,
P. K. Francis, John H. Brower, S. J. Pardessus.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.
WITH A SURPLUS.
At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, JOHN T. R. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ, ADON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN M. MASON, ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS, ADELMOUS W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN, ROBERT H. GOFF,
ORSAMUS BUSHNELL, ANTHONY HOGUET,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI ONDERDONK, ABM. M. BININGER,
DANIEL B. PIERSON, CHAS. C. CARPENTER,
JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.
At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
DIRECTORS:
Hugh Laing, Stuart C. Marsh, John Penfold,
Charles R. Sword, D. Henry Haight, Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton, Silas Brown, A. R. Eno,
Leonard C. Suarez, Joseph W. Corlies, Lawrence Turnure,
John Watson, Wm. K. Strong, S. T. Nicoll,
Samuel Willets, Noah S. Hunt, Thomas Smith,
Geo. Griswold, Jr., Geo. A. Townsend, Don A. Goodwin,
J. H. Ransom, Alfred Willis, Sylvr. L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith, J. S. Boyd, A. Y. Del Valle,
Robert M. Bruce, Henry S. Leverich, Alva R. Lyon,
Cor's W. Lawrence, R. Townsend.
JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.
3 UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, new.
6 BOILERS, 30 in. dia. x 26ft. long, second-hand.
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, new and second-hand.
1 NEW HORIZONTAL TUBULAR BOILER, of about 30 horse-power. Will be set up, and put in operation, and no pay unless satisfactory. Several other boilers, both new and second-hand. Apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

MR. FIELD'S REPLY.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED.

NO DECISION.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 29.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover [illegible] the Street Commissioner [illegible]—This case was con[illegible]

[illegible] that he had inadvertently omitted [illegible] section of the act of 1849, which he [illegible]. It was section 471 of that [illegible] provided that "if a vacancy occur [illegible] of the heads of departments [illegible] the Common Council [illegible] the Mayor, by and with the advice and [illegible] of the Board of Aldermen, shall appoint a [illegible] to fill the same, who shall hold the office for [illegible] unexpired term of the person in whose place he [illegible]

[illegible] Field then arose and after thanking the Court [illegible] for their courtesy in allowing him to [illegible] with his argument yesterday, instead of [illegible], proceeded as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] it was then 3 o'clock, and Mr. Conover went directly to the Street Commissioner's apartments in the [illegible], and there exhibited his commission, [illegible] and entered upon its duties. [illegible] no other clerk did it; [illegible] Mr. Conover remained in the inner apartment [illegible] the Street Commissioner's person, [illegible] till 4 o'clock, the ordinary time of closing the office.

On Monday morning, the 15th, Mr. Conover went to the office at 9 o'clock, the hour of opening, and remained in possession till 4 o'clock, when he was ejected by a captain of the Mayor's Police, heading a [illegible] of policemen and others, and forcibly ejected from the apartment.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Conover again returned, and remained for some time in possession, and transacted some business as Street Commissioner, when he was again ejected by the same captain of Police, [illegible] his men, and forcibly ejected from the building. [illegible] since he has not been permitted to remain in [illegible] building though he retains the keys of the desk.

On the evening of Tuesday the Mayor nominated to the Aldermen Charles Devlin as Street Commissioner, and they confirmed the nomination. He was escorted into the Street Commissioner's apartments by the Mayor's police and several Aldermen, and now [illegible] in those apartments, keeping the books, papers, [illegible] though he is not recognized by the Comptroller, the fiscal officer of the City and the head of the Department of Finance, and no payments can be made on his requisition.

The books, papers, maps and documents which Mr. Conover seeks to obtain by this proceeding are the public records belonging to the office of Street Commissioner, without which it is impossible for him to discharge his duties.

Upon these facts the following points in behalf of Mr. Conover are submitted, in reply to the points and arguments on behalf of Mr. Devlin.

First Point.—The criticism which has been made upon the words "officers of this State," in the act of February 2, 1849, is altogether illusory. The office of Street Commissioner is one of the officers of this State. Every public officer who holds his authority under this State as sovereign is an officer of the State. If it were not so, the Mayor need not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, for that Constitution only requires that officers "both of the United States and of the several States" should take the oath to support it. (Art. 6, sec. 3.) So the State Constitution (Art. 12) requires "all officers, executive and judicial," to take the oath. If this does not include City officers, the Mayor need not swear to support the State Constitution. The Revised Statutes (1 R. S. 120, sec. 24, sub. 6; 121, sec. 32, sub. 3) include City officers among the officers of the State.

Equally illusory is the criticism upon the words of limitation which the same act contains, upon the time during which the *ad interim* incumbent shall hold. Mr. Conover can in no event hold longer than Mr. Taylor could have held, and, if the office had continued elective, as it was last year, he could have held only till the 1st of next January. The words "until the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy at which such officers could be by law elected," are words of limitation upon the continuance of the vacancy. The language might have been in this form, with the same meaning:

Whenever a vacancy exists in any office in this State, the Governor shall fill it for the unexpired term; except that if the office be elective, the election shall fill it at the first annual election, and the Governor's appointment shall be good only till then.

Second Point.—Indeed, the discussion which has been had in this case has narrowed the questions down to two: *first*, had the Mayor the right to fill the office? and second, did the Mayor, by refusing to decide upon Mr. Conover's bond, defeat his right to the possession of the papers of the office? The constitutionality of the act of July 3, 1849, its applicability to the vacancy in question, and the appropriateness of the proceeding to obtain possession of the papers, are [illegible] well settled or too clear for further argument.

Third Point.—Had the present Mayor the right to appoint a successor to Mr. Taylor, the late Street Commissioner? The right of a Mayor, elected under the new Charter, to appoint a Street Commissioner under that Charter, need not be disputed. The dispute is whether a Mayor, elected under the repealed Charters can now, before the terms of the old officers are expired, appoint a new Street Commissioner to hold under the new Charter. We say that he cannot.

1. The new Charter was passed on the 14th of April, and took effect as a law on the 1st of May. But there are some parts of it prospective, and others present in their operation. For example, when the second section declares that the legislative power shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistants, it refers to future Aldermen and Assistants. So the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections refer to future officers only, and the 21st section refers to future officers.

2. Take now the 19th section, which is in these words:

"The Mayor, Comptroller, and Counsel to the Corporation, shall each be elected by the electors of the City; the Mayor for the term of two years, the Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years, and the Comptroller for the term of four years. The Comptroller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The other heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor; and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor shall immediately nominate another person."

It is perfectly certain that the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation mentioned in this section are not the present Comptroller and Counsel. They were elected in 1856 for three years each. If the present Comptroller and Counsel are not included, in what rule of construction can it be thought that the present Mayor and the present heads of departments, other than the Comptroller and Counsel, are included?

3. When the departments are not re-organized, the charter was thus expressive: "these shall continue to be an Executive Department, &c.,—as in the 24th and 25th sections, referring to the Croton Aqueduct and Almshouse Departments.

4. A distinction is made by the act, between officers *created* by the Charter, and those *holding offices under it*. The 49th section declares that the Grand Jury may present any officers *created by* or *holding offices under* this Charter. The government of the *City, up to the first of January next, is wholly carried* on by officers *created* by the Charter. After that period it will be carried on by officers wholly elected by the people or appointed by the Mayor, and *holding under the Charter*—though as to the offices of Comptroller, Counsel, Street Commissioner, City Inspector, and of the Croton Aqueduct Department, it will still be carried on by officers created by the Charter, until the first day of January, 1860, when the whole machinery of the City government will be worked by officers elected and appointed, and *holding under the Charter*.

5. The 51st section provides for everything on the City government through these several periods.

"§51. The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act shall be elected at the first election for charter officers to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday in December, 1857. All persons who shall have been elected under former laws regulating or affecting the election of charter officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the officers elected under this act shall take their office, and no longer, except that the offices of Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, and of Commissioners of Streets and Lamps are hereby abolished, and except that the persons now filling the several offices of Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Department, shall continue in office until the expiration of their several terms, and shall not be removed from office during such continuance, except for the causes and in the manner provided for in sections 29 and 30 of this act, and all other elective officers and all [illegible] officers, and [illegible] shall also be elected on the day before provided for by this section."

6. At the death of Mr. Taylor, on the [illegible] of June, the office which he held was held solely under the new Charter. The old Charters under which he had been elected had been all repealed. He could [illegible] authority under them. His power was derived solely from the new act, and this act made him a Street Commissioner, and his office a statutory office, to expire on the first of January, 1860. In truth, there is not a single city office now held under the authority of the old Charters from 1830 to 1857. Every officer, high or low, must justify his acts by the new Charter, or he cannot justify them at all.

7. It follows clearly from these considerations that the present Mayor cannot appoint or remove any head of a department until 1860, and that the Mayor then elected cannot appoint or remove a Street Commissioner, City Inspector, or officer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, till the expiration of the terms for which they were elected under the old Charters.

8. The notion that the Mayor has now the power to fill the vacancy by virtue of the old ordinances has no support.

(1) The language of section 32 is limited and guarded. It is that "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct, the existing exclusions shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto, and are not inconsistent with this act." The words "apply to the departments herein mentioned" do not mean that they shall determine who are to hold the departments, or how they are to be appointed, but how they shall exercise their functions when appointed.

(2) The old ordinances are inconsistent with the new Charter in this respect—that the latter takes from the Mayor all right of control over, or interference with the Street Commissioner's office till 1860, while the former gave it to him in certain contingencies.

(3) The words "until the Common Council shall otherwise direct," suppose that the Common Council has control over the subject of the ordinances, and reserve to the Common Council the right to continue them, to re-enact them, to alter them, or to repeal them. It was clearly not intended to give to the ordinances any extraordinary authority, but to prevent the confusion which might arise before new ordinances on the same subject could be passed. What the Common Council could not now ordain, is not retained as an ordinance of the past.

(4.) The ordinance of 1849 on the subject of vacancies in the Street Commissioner's Department is but a repetition of the act of 1849, and copied with the ordinance for convenience, just as parts of the Constitution of our State are copied into the Revised Statutes. (1 R. S.) But they derive no force from being thus copied; and, when the original from which they were copied falls, the copy falls with it. The Charter of 1849 is specially repealed by the present Charter. It should seem then most natural to conclude that the Legislature has retained copying the ordinance, while it has intended to repeal the original statute, and has manifested such intention in the most pointed language.

Fourth Point.—By refusing to decide upon the sufficiency of Mr. Conover's bond, the Mayor did not defeat his right to take possession of the papers of the Street Commissioner's office.

1. The commission issued by the Governor in the name of the people, under the great seal of the State, constituted Mr. Conover the successor of Mr. Taylor, and thus brought him within the terms of the act under which this application is made.

2. No question is made regarding Mr. Conover's oath of office. If there had been, it would have been unavailing, for his oath was duly taken and duly filed. (Constitution, art. 12; 1 R. S., sec. 23; New Charter, sec. 32.)

3. The objection as to the bond, if it can be considered at all, amounts to this, that because the Mayor did not examine it, and so did not approve it, it is insufficient. The first answer to the objection is, that there is no statute which prescribes what security is to be given, or by whom executed, or by whom approved. The only statute referring to the subject is the new Charter, which in sections 30 and 35 declares that the Common Council shall require from all disbursing officers sufficient security, which shall be annually renewed. Until the Common Council act, by ordinance passed after this Charter, no security can be required from the Street Commissioner; and the law, 1 R. S. 120, section 26, which declares that "when any officer is required by law to execute any official bond, he shall cause the same to be filed in the proper office within the time prescribed for filing his oath of office, does not apply to this office." In the sense of this statute Mr. Conover was not required to execute an official bond.

5. If, however, a new ordinance was not necessary, and the old ordinances might be resorted to, by force of section 32, "so far as the same are applicable," and "not inconsistent" with the new Charter, the ordinance of 1849, the only one upon the subject, is inconsistent with the new act. The words of the ordinance are that:

"The Street Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the Corporation, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, and filed in the office of the Comptroller, in the penal sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office."

This ordinance contemplates one bond for the whole official term—the new Charter requires an annual bond.

6. If, however, the old ordinance were not inconsistent with the new act, and were applicable to the office in question, it must be deemed unreasonable and void. All by-laws or ordinances of corporations must be reasonable. (Angell & Ames on Corporations, § 347, 357; Davis vs. Mayor, in the Superior Court.) This by-law is not only unreasonable but positively unlawful. If it be valid, the Common Council can nullify any appointment of the Governor.

This very ordinance could enable the Mayor to prevent an appointee of the Governor from ever executing the office. A mandamus to the Mayor would do no good—for, although it might require him to decide upon the sufficiency of the sureties, it could not require him to approve them. If this ordinance be valid, the Common Council might pass one that the Street Commissioner appointed by the Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, should execute a bond approved by the Common Council, or by the former Deputy Street Commissioner, or by any other person whom the Common Council should designate, and in that way defeat the appointment and obstruct the execution of the law. The ordinance made the law inoperative, and must, therefore, be illegal.

7. But if the ordinances of 1849 be in force, be applicable, be consistent with the new Act, and be in all respects legal and valid, it does not create a condition precedent to the right of Mr. Conover to have the books and papers of the office. It is directory upon the officer, and at most amounts to a condition subsequent. So the Revised Statutes expressly provide in respect to all cases of this kind. 1 R. S., 121, sec. 31.

"If any person shall execute any of the duties or functions of any office without having executed and filed in the proper office any bond required by law, he shall forfeit the office," &c.

8. If the execution and filing of the bond were a condition precedent, the approval of the bond is not so. The language of the section of the Revised Statutes just quoted, is, "without having executed and filed" the bond required by law. The bond required by law has been executed and filed. The certificate of the Mayor's approval would be only evidence of its sufficiency, which is abundantly proved by other evidence. Without such certificate the bond is valid and binding on Mr. Conover and his sureties.

Suppose, however, the bond approved by the Mayor be a condition precedent, the performance of that condition has been prevented by the Mayor, who, in this respect, is the agent of the State; and the performance of any condition is excused if it be prevented by the act of the sovereign imposing this condition, of any of his agents or servants. To this point there are numerous authorities—(3 Cowen, 297, The People vs. Manning & Condit; 12 Wend. 589, Carpenter vs. Stevens and others; 3 Hill. 570, The People vs. Bartlett.)

10. The conduct of the Mayor was fraudulent and contumacious. He is the party who seeks to defeat a rightful appointment by the Governor. To nullify the appointment and obstruct the operation of the law, he refuses to examine the bond, that he may gain time; he keeps out Mr. Conover by force, and puts an intruder in his place, seeking thus to retain possession of the office and its patronage by an incumbent *de facto*, who cannot be ousted by the ordinary action of *quo warranto*, till the autumnal elections are over. To allow such conduct to succeed, would be to bestow a premium upon fraud and violence.

If Mr. Conover's appointment were legal, no language can be too harsh for the conduct of the Mayor. And this question of the sufficiency of the bond must be examined on the assumption that the Governor had the power to appoint, and the Mayor had none. Looking at the Mayor's conduct in this point of view, it was as bad as it should be unavailing.

11. But if every one of our previous positions upon this head are untenable, the objection that there was an insufficient bond, or no bond at all, would still be unavailing to Mr. Devlin, because no party but the State can take advantage of a failure of an officer to file his official bond. In a *quo warranto* against Mr. Conover the State could urge that objection, and in no other proceeding could it be urged, and when urged in that way it would be a sufficient answer on the part of Mr. Conover that he had done everything on *his part required*, and that the only delinquency was *a grave delinquency on the part of an officer, agent, or servant of the State*.

Mohawk and Hud. R.R., 19 Wend., 143; Chenango Fire Ins. Co., 19 Wend., 635; People vs. Fisher, 24 Wend., 215; Greenleaf vs. Law, 4 Den., 170; Weeks vs. Ellis, 2 Barb. 324; U. S. Bank vs. Dandridge, 12 Wheat. 64; Angell and Ames on Corps., § 285; Tupper vs. Newton, [illegible] L. & E., 338; McNutt vs. Lancaster, 9 S. & M., [illegible]; Hastings vs. Turnpike Co., 9 Sick., 52; Bacon's Abridgement, Title Offices and Officer, E. "If an officer be created by letters patent he is a complete officer before he is sworn or before any investiture."

Mr. Field, in conclusion, referred to the recent City troubles, as teaching a lesson which should lead the people of New-York to take a more direct interest in their municipal elections. He thought a day of reckoning would come for those persons whose course has led to anarchy and confusion.

Mr. Brady inquired how soon a decision might be expected. His Honor promised to give the matter his earliest attention, but after some conversation it was thought that it would not be rendered before Wednesday, the 8th of July. The Court was then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies, have you ever seen the beautiful Historical Drama of "Bonaparte; or, The Siege of Toulon," at PURDY's National Theatre? If not, go to-night. The grand pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the farce of "Young America," will be performed with it.

From the [illegible]

SAFETY IN THE WATER.—We have often called attention to BUNKER's Life-Preserving Shirts, but until yesterday we had no idea of their great value. We saw them in operation in the river on the Jersey side, in the afternoon, and feel convinced that they are the only life-preserving articles worthy the attention of the public. The bathing-shirts are a beautiful affair, and are so constructed as to be worn without the slightest inconvenience. They can be adjusted for use at an instant's notice, and they will bear the wearer safely up in the roughest waters, or in the most fearful storm. They should be used by every person liable to an accident upon sea or river. Mr. BUNKER's Life-Preserving Bathing Shirt is elegant. It is impossible to be sunken or overthrown, or in any way damaged or embarrassed with one of these garments on. Attempts were made yesterday, to plunge a boy who wore one, under the surface of the water, but without avail. Three strong men could not do it, although they added their weight to their strength. The bathing-shirt can be worn as an ordinary garment. One singular thing is, that after it is inflated you may stick it full of fine holes, and the air will not escape. The following letter, however, tells all about these life-preserving shirts:

TOMS RIVER, June 25, 1857.

C. J. BUNKER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have examined your Life-Preserving and Bathing Shirts, and to-day I gave them an experiment at the wreck of the Bremen ship *Minerva*. Two young men put them on, and went down the side of the ship into the ocean, in the midst of the breakers, and they endeavored to put themselves under the water, but failed. One of them then threw himself in the water, and made no endeavors to save himself, but he came ashore as safely as though the ocean was as calm as a mill-pond. One of the young men before spoken of when coming across the Bay, fell overboard, and lay on the surface of the water, and told me, while lying there, he could go to sleep with all ease.

From the experiment tried to-day, I am satisfied a person could live in the water (unless a fish should destroy him) until he starved to death; therefore I shall recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury to have ten for each station on the coast of New-Jersey.

I am, with respect, SAM'L C. DUNHAM,
Superintendent, &c., of the Coast of New-Jersey.

Mr. BUNKER's show and salesrooms are at No. 337 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY's GALLERY, No. 359 Broadway, Over Thompson's Saloon.

Attention is solicited to the superb display of IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS at BRADY's. Within a month upward of fifty Portraits of celebrities, including recently those of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, have been added to the collection.

THE GALLERY will be found an interesting place of resort by persons visiting the City.

THE IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, recognized as the most perfect work of the camera ever produced, was introduced and is made only at BRADY's. At No. 359 Broadway.

Persons occupied down town, or stopping at hotels in the vicinity, will find it convenient to procure first-class Ambrotypes or Photographs.

SPECIMEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the Astor, St. Nicholas, Brevoort, New-York and Clarendon Hotels.

[Advertisement.]

FONTAINE's CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS.—A few applications of this popular preparation will render the teeth white as alabaster, beautify the roughest skin, remove all tan, freckles, pimples, and imperfections, imparting to the complexion bloom, clearness, delicacy and beauty, and a fragrance which dispenses with all perfumes or extracts. Ladies not in the habit of using soap upon the face cannot do without it after a single trial.

For washing infants and children mothers and nurses find it a complete substitute for all spirits or lotions as a preventive of chafing, eruptions, &c.

Sold by all druggists and fancy dealers. Price 50 cents. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., Nos. 305 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"FREDRICKS's TEMPLE OF ART."—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in this City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by FREDRICKS's corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP's WORM PASTILLES.—Mothers will not find it necessary to force them upon their offspring. Children are eager for them. They expel worms from the bowels without pain, and being free from mercury, may be given to infants. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY's Ointment, rubbed briskly into the muscles and glands of the throat and chest, has an astonishing effect in bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases that affect respiration. Hoarseness may thus be cured in a few hours. To clergymen, public speakers and vocalists it is, on this account, invaluable.

[Advertisement.]

It is of no use to praise the KNOX Summer hat. Everybody has done that, and keeps doing it all the time. If there is an old fogy in the City or its environs who hasn't a KNOX yet, let him awake to a sense of his rustiness, and purchase one immediately at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Custom-made shirts, all sizes, white and colored, warranted in every particular. Also, summer under-garments in Zephyr Merino, Cotton, Lisle thread and Silk, Muslin and Linen drawers, Summer cravats, gloves and half hose at MCLAUGHLIN's wholesale and retail shirt and furnishing store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH CURED.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. GOODALL, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

To perfume the breath and eradicate tan, freckles and pimples, use BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. None genuine unless signed by FETRIDGE & Co. For sale No. 281 Broadway, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Books for Summer reading can be bought at WM. P. FETRIDGE & Co.'s, opposite STEWART's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT OR LUNGS use an OILED SILK THROAT or CHEST PLASTER, medicated with J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR; relief will be almost immediate.

For any NEURALGIC or RHEUMATIC TROUBLE, apply J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any DISEASE OF THE SKIN, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any SCROFULOUS or other SORES, take J. R. STAFFORD's BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of SULPHUR and IRON, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the BLOOD.

OLIVE TAR 50 cents a bottle, POWDERS $1 a package of 12 powders, OINTMENT 25 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...June 29.

4,000	Indiana State 5s.	81	400	Reading R.R. s3	68¾
3,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90.	87½	500	do.	68¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	81¼	600	do. s3	68¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	81	2500	do. s60	67¾
4,000	N.Y. Cent. R 6s s3	84	400	do. b60	69
1,000	Mich. So. S. Fd. bs.	86	300	do. s10	68¾
5,000	do.	86	600	do.	68¾
7,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	90	885	Mich. So. & N. I. R. R. c	38
2,000	Chi. & Rk. Is. Bs.	92	500	do. s10	38
14	Penn. Coal Co.	92	50	do. c	38½
10	do.	91½	250	do. s10	38½
100	Panama R.R. s3	91½	300	do. s3	38½
50	do. s3	91	100	do.	39
600	do. s60	90½	450	do. c	39
55	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	77½	100	do. s10	38½
9	do.	78	150	do. s60	38½
725	do.	77	600	do. b3	39½
250	do.	76¾	200	do. b15	39½
500	do. c	76¾	50	do. b60	39½
150	do.	76¾	50	do. b60	39½
700	do.	76¾	100	Mich. C. R. R. s60	81
200	do. s60	76¾	50	do. b60	81½
150	do. b10	76¾	380	do.	80½
50	do. s10	76¾	85	Mich. S. & N. I. pr. s.	71
100	do. b30	77	500	do. b3	70½
100	do. b60	76¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s10	90
450	do. s90	76	50	do. c	89½
50	do. b60	77½	570	Cl. & Tol. Railroad	53¾
750	do. b60	77	800	do. c	53½
50	do. ....btw	76¾	300	do.	53½
100	do. b30	77	875	do.	53½
250	Cum. Coal Co.	15	100	do. b60	53½
10	do.	15½	100	do. s60	52½
50	Erie Railroad s30	26½	10	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	85
400	do. s30	26	25	do.	84½
250	do. s10	25¾	21	do.	84
370	do. c	26¾	190	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	49
50	do. b30	26¾	100	do. s60	49
50	do.	26¾	5	La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	50
100	do. c	26¾	100	do.	50
300	do.	26¾	50	do. s3	49
100	do. ....s t wk	26¾	100	do. b30	51
300	do.	26¾	100	do. s90	47½
300	do. s10	26¾	25	do.	48
100	do. s30	26	100	do. s10	47
700	do.	27	50	do.	47½
200	do. s60	26¾	200	do. s30	46
100	Harlem R.R. Pref. b3	37	100	do.	47
150	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	34	35	do. s60	45¾
100	do. s60	33	50	Cl. C. & Cin. R.R.	92½
1000	do. s60	34			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, June 29—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, June 27, the particulars of which are advertised separately, by each Bank, on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly average, of Saturday, June 20:

Decrease in Loans	$166,186
Decrease in Specie	1,890,464
Decrease in Circulation	88,285
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,568,335

The decrease, it will be noticed, is general and consistent. The difference in the Specie line, from last week, is not unexpected, and answers very nearly to our own estimate of this morning. The California remittance of June 5 went into Bank to-day, and the new week opens on a rising average, the Banks probably closing this afternoon, with the aid of California, $1,852,000, and the Sub-Treasury disbursement $140,000, on at least twelve and a half millions. There will be a further disbursement from the Sub-Treasury to-morrow, we understand, of $250,000 on account of the principal of the Public Debt. The export demand for Bullion this week will be mainly confined to about $350,000, to go by express to-morrow afternoon for shipment by the Boston steamer. This is the only sum that we can learn, on inquiry, is likely to go forward. There has been a further decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. to-day in English bills, the business thus far for the market on Wednesday being done at 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. The Money Market is generally active to-day at the rates of last week, but no pressure is yet felt among either Street borrowers or parties applying for discounts. The preparations for the 1st and 3d of July, (Friday the 3d being the heaviest day for mercantile payments,) have been well provided for. The shipment of eighteen millions of Specie from this port and Boston in May and June has so sensibly relieved the export demand that the Custom Duties to be paid into the Sub-Treasury after the 1st of July will fall much lighter upon the Bank reserve than was calculated upon.

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday and the Clearing-House operations of the week past, the following is the general comparison of the Bank and Specie movements:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 28, 1856.	June 27, 1857.	June 20, 1857.
Capital	$51,458,000	$60,442,600	$60,442,600
Loans	107,687,525	115,115,594	115,119,680
Specie	17,069,687	10,901,691	12,790,445
Circulation	8,350,289	8,505,065	8,593,800
Gross Deposits	93,239,243	94,318,715	95,969,612
Exchanged	21,399,269	27,105,604	27,159,172
Undrawn	71,940,003	67,213,111	68,781,446
In Sub-Treasury	10,851,404	10,941,217	11,473,580

The Stock Exchange was irregular to-day, though at the close, as well as in the general temper of the dealings through the day, denoting the turn in favor of the *Bulls*. The attacks of the opposite party upon New-York Central and Reading, however, were fierce, and in the main successful in establishing a decline of 1¼ ℔ cent. on each Stock. A failure in Philadelphia among the buyers of Reading, reported by telegraph, caused the Stock to fall as low as 67 ℔ cent. on the Street between the Boards. It closed at 67¾ in the afternoon, as against 69¼ on Saturday. New-York Central was done as low as 75¼ ℔ cent. cash and 76 ℔ cent. cash. The sales of this stock were something over 4,000 shares, and yet the certificates on the Street have *not* accumulated, and the deliveries of the day were made with some difficulty. New-York and Erie shares were firmer, selling at 27⅛@27⅜, at the close of business, cash, and 26¾@⅞, seller 30 days, after the same options had been put out as low as 25 ℔ cent. in the forenoon. Michigan Southern finally rose 4 ℔ cent. on the lowest cash price of Saturday. The fluctuations of the day were 38@39¼@38@41@40½. The resignation of the Treasurer on Saturday has opened the way to the restoration of harmony inside the office, and although his successor has not yet been indicated, there appears to be little doubt of a better state of feeling in the management. The *Bears* sold 600 shares of Panama at the early board at 90, seller 30 days, with the dividend on. The cash stock at the afternoon board was not offered under 92 per cent. An advance of 4@5 per cent. was established on La Crosse and the same on Milwaukee and Mississippi. Both stocks sold as high as 50 per cent. against 44@45 on Saturday, and left off at about 49c. cash. There was nothing done in Illinois Centrals. The shares of the Rock Island, Cleveland and Columbus, and Galena and Chicago were all lower. Michigan Central steady. The general market firm at the close. There seemed to be a check to the hostilities of the speculators for a further decline, as against New-York and Erie and Southern Michigan. The transfers of the latter close to-morrow at 3 o'clock, until the morning of 20th July, to prepare the books and certificates for the new registration at one of the leading banks or Trust companies. The amount of Erie stock now standing in the name of Wall-street brokers is reduced below 7,000 shares, out of 110,000 shares constituting the capital; the smallest amount known for seven years past.

The Havana steamers to-day bring $40,000 in Gold. The Exchanges in that market have turned in favor of the United States. At New-Orleans the exchanges are in favor of New-York by ½ to 1 ℔ cent.

We understand the withdrawal of Sugars from Public Store will be large for reëxportation this week and next, but very light for consumption. The withdrawals of raw Wool will be considerable, but the duty under the new tariff is made almost nominal.

All the Coupons on the State Debt of Missouri are paid this year by the Bank of Commerce. The Coupons of the County of St. Louis, although payable on their face at the Phenix Bank, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce.

The following City Bank dividends, half-yearly, have been declared: Importers', 4 ℔ cent.; Commerce, 4 ℔ cent.; Grocers', 4 ℔ cent.; Hanover, 3½ ℔ cent., and State Bank of Troy 5 ℔ cent. The Fulton Bank has proposed an increase of $300,000 to its capital stock, to be divided one share to two to the present stockholders.

The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson, and the Great Northern Railroad, due on the 1st of July in New-York, will *be paid on and after that date on presentation at* the office of ROBB, HALLETT & Co., No. 4 Exchange-place.

The interest due on the 1st of July, on the Bonds of the City of Pittsburg, and the Bonds of the Alleghany, will be paid by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., by advertisement, offer for sale the following Bonds: St. Louis 6 ℔ cents, 25 years to run; St. Louis 7 ℔ cents, 5 years to run; Lee County, Iowa, 8 ℔ cents, 20 years to run; City of Keokuk 8 ℔ cents, 20 years to run; City of Keokuk 10 ℔ cents; City of Davenport 8 and 10 ℔ cents, interest, &c., payable in New-York.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $29,623; paid, $169,885, (including $46,000 Government drafts from California,) and held at the close, $10,700,954.

The President of the La Crosse Road has issued the following card:

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Co., No. 7 Nassau-street, New-York City, Monday, June 29, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS—Gentlemen: There having [illegible] a paper in Milwaukee, seriously attacking the Company and its officers, which I am informed has been printed in pamphlet form, the better to circulate [illegible], this is to state to you that I have read that paper, and now make to you my declaration, individually and officially, that every allegation therein made, in any manner impeaching the integrity of the Company and its officers, is a sheer misrepresentation, and entirely unfounded in truth. Also, that each and every of the reports circulating in Wall-street, which have come to my knowledge, that have operated so seriously upon the credit of our stock and securities, are in like manner entirely unfounded in truth, as I will clearly demonstrate in a statement which I will prepare for that purpose within a short time.

But, for the purpose of more fully satisfying yourselves upon these interesting points, I have to request that the stockholders around in the vicinity of the principal money centers, as at New-York, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Providence, Hartford, Boston, &c., will each appoint one or more of their number at such place, to constitute a Committee of Stockholders to investigate fully the affairs of the Company, and make report of all they may find, good and bad, so that you may all know whether the stock and bonds held by you are of any value or not, and thus be saved from the unreasonable sacrifices to which you have daily submitted for some time past. Such a Committee, composed of gentlemen whose character and standing are such as to command the confidence of the community, will at once either confirm the truth of the reports so freely circulated or entirely disabuse your minds in regard to them, and relieve you from all anxiety on that subject. For that purpose I earnestly invite such an investigation, believing the subject of sufficient consequence to justify it, and believing, furthermore, that a fair and truthful statement of the facts, just as in reality they exist, will have the effect to replace our stock at once where it stood previous to the promulgation of these reports within the last ten days, and place our other securities at a valuation to which they are justly entitled. In view of all the advantages to flow from such an investigation, I hope you will concur with me as to its expediency, and make your selections of the proper persons to constitute the Committee, without delay, and advise me thereof at the earliest moment.

Very respectfully, &c.,
BYRON KILBORN, President.

Advices from the Deputy-Agent and Chief Engineer of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway to the 28d of May represent "the location of the road as proceeding rapidly and successfully, and with the most hearty support and concurrence of the Government and local authorities." Mr. TRAUTWEIN commenced operations at Puerto Caballos on the 14th of May, with a strong force of engineers, assisted by a large party of Caribs. Lieut. JEFFERS had previously, on the 28th of April, commenced work at the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific. The Central Division proceeded inland on May 20. The entire expedition was in perfect health, and it was expected that the road would be ready to be put under contract by Oct. 1.

Mr. J. THOMPSON, No. 2 Wall-street, quotes Land Warrants as follows:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 09	40 acres	$1 13
80 acres	91	80 acres	95
120 acres	86	120 acres	90
160 acres	91	160 acres	95

We understand that Mr. W. A. CAMP is to take the place of Mr. JACOB STOUT, resigned, as Assistant Manager of the Clearing-House, after the 1st July.

We stated this morning that Mr. DREW had remonstrated against the recent outrage on the Buffalo & State Line Road, in which he is a large proprietor. The following is Mr. D.'s letter to the President of the State Line Company:

NEW-YORK, June —, 1857.

To GEO. PALMER, *President B. & S. L. R. R. Co.:*

In consequence of having been informed to-day that the Buffalo & State Line Railroad Company have refused to recognize through tickets sold by the New-York & Erie Railroad Company, in New-York, for places West *via* the former road, and also tickets sold at places West for New-York *via* the same road; and that said road exacts the payment of fare of passengers holding such tickets, thereby showing a partiality towards certain roads and a hostility to others, which I cannot but regard as being clearly in violation of obligations on the part of the Buffalo & State Line Road assumed by express contract, as they are against sound policy and fair business dealing.

I beg respectfully, as a stockholder in said road, to protest against such policy, and to call on the Board of Directors to conform to that sound and just policy in their official action which those interested in the property they administer have a right to demand at their hands. I will thank you to communicate this letter to that Board.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DANIEL DREW.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 27.

Name of Banks.	Av. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av. am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,096,945	$600,402	$[illegible]	$7,381,135
Artisans' Bank	784,601	51,270	89,938	480,921
Atlantic Bank	891,154	35,549	108,022	596,330
Bk. of America	4,551,219	928,180	25,162	5,158,628
Bk. of Commerce	12,897,304	1,170,027	2,095	7,594,280
Bk. of Commw'th.	1,382,983	58,923	88,544	1,366,350
Bk. of New-York	3,515,991	344,154	225,561	3,620,242
Bk. of N. America	1,659,454	91,563	79,146	1,409,304
Bk. of Republic	4,443,757	340,465	90,501	4,907,918
Bk. St. New-York	3,709,568	356,520	541,390	3,432,955
Bowery Bank	1,039,404	41,968	168,011	889,410
Broadway Bank	1,602,443	144,711	207,384	1,491,428
Bull's Head Bank	347,040	16,412	125,886	269,081
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,444,072	53,650	128,694	1,040,433
Chatham Bank	601,354	54,720	107,524	383,147
Chemical Bank	1,478,978	280,353	239,745	1,177,673
Citizens' Bank	764,179	68,158	186,926	681,143
City Bank	1,851,166	124,487	21,153	1,346,749
Continental Bank	2,948,584	205,698	97,057	2,553,338
Corn Exch. Bank	1,686,991	233,659	81,189	1,691,063
East River Bank	[illegible]	42,444	[illegible]	416,976
Fulton Bank	1,648,990	126,738	128,576	1,298,046
Greenwich Bank	726,489	28,827	105,968	573,761
Grocers' Bank	609,555	20,027	90,503	380,876
Hanover Bank	1,504,686	68,060	116,890	882,387
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,782,548	104,650	126,445	1,165,443
Island City Bank	494,360	21,758	96,155	282,064
Irving Bank	790,971	29,241	117,801	637,635
Leather Man. Bk.	2,188,838	158,607	197,014	2,016,896
Manhattan Co.	4,417,978	396,146	290,101	3,938,880
Marine Bank	948,241	51,094	96,158	1,040,556
Market Bank	1,733,654	119,908	173,661	1,314,578
Mechanics' Bank	4,096,768	340,791	345,241	3,312,478
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,143,342	72,840	189,486	898,389
Mech. & Trad. Bk	818,781	49,865	126,298	467,707
Mercantile Bank	3,243,586	152,974	100,696	1,848,009
Merchants' Bank	5,620,846	571,698	290,901	4,330,014
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,810,706	172,088	111,788	1,504,287
Metropolitan Bk.	4,725,189	441,394	308,448	4,679,175
Nassau Bank	1,317,743	72,796	118,379	898,764
National Bank	[illegible]685,541	244,199	169,664	1,122,887
N. Y. County Bk.	406,561	11,869	98,859	241,249
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	455,248	20,214	117,497	187,947
N. Y. Exch. Bank	320,610	10,968	130,956	344,454
North River Bank	1,098,323	58,849	148,944	950,765
Ocean Bank	1,914,613	139,168	184,354	1,550,911
Oriental Bank	591,889	31,680	119,724	379,817
Pacific Bank	1,008,687	49,327	121,344	709,137
Park Bank	3,580,389	312,623	173,076	2,626,863
People's Bank	796,329	43,913	131,345	567,000
Phenix Bank	2,321,570	855,379	85,943	2,118,063
St. Nicholas Bank	990,718	89,377	89,796	750,158
Seventh Ward Bk	1,257,500	134,988	228,878	709,188
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,103,355	130,297	108,495	1,579,969
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,550,077	114,148	318,985	885,117
Union Bank	2,620,318	314,509	173,041	2,026,173

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$115,115,594	Circulation	$8,505,065
Specie	10,901,691	Deposits	94,318,715

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Europa.] NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29, 1857.

The downward tendency in prices noticed in our last advices of 23d inst. continued throughout the past week, and in the more speculative of the railroad shares became at one time a panic. The transactions have been large, and the decline very great. For investment there has been very little doing; as a consequence, operations in State Stocks have been limited with very little alteration in prices. State Stocks—The principal transactions have been in Virginia 6s, Missouri's, North Carolina and Ohio 6s, with slight change in quotations. City and County Bonds—Inactive, *without change in prices.* Some Chicago City 7 ℔ *cents. have been done at a decline of 3½, and also* a few Milwaukee City 7 ℔ cent. Sinking Fund. Cincinnati 6 ℔ cents. at former rates. Railroad Bonds.—Transactions have been limited. The principal sales have been of Illinois Central Construction at an advance upon the closing prices of last week. Some small transactions have taken place in the different issues of the Erie Railroad at a decline in price. At private sale there has been nothing doing worthy of note. Railroad Shares.—The most active have been Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, and New-York Central. Transactions have been large, chiefly of a speculative character, though the low prices induce many purchasers from outside parties. Our annexed table of the daily quotations shows a general decline from the closing prices of our last circular. Money.—The demand for money has been on the increase for the past few days. We quote loans on call 7 ℔ cent., and 8 to 12 for business paper. DE COPPET & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull—sales 400 bbls. at $6 87@$7 for Extra Wisconsin, and $8 for Double Extra Michigan. WHEAT slow of sale—sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 25 for Chicago Spring. CORN lower—sales 18,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c., closing at the inside price. OATS nominal and dull, at 48c. WHISKEY lower—sales at 30½c.@31c. FREIGHTS—16c. for Corn, 18c. for Wheat, and 48c. for Flour to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports* [illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, Monday, June 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. Corn dull. Oats steady. [illegible] *Receipts to* [illegible] 22,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn; 2,000 bbls. Flour. No shipments to Canal. *Receipts to-day*—800 bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 34⅜; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 10¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—[illegible]

In steamship Quaker City, from Havana and Havana—[illegible]

In ship Ocean's Favorite, from Black River, Jam.—Mr. John Leary and family.

In brig Sea Lark, from Nassau—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship North Star, Lefevre, Bremen June 14, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. [illegible]

Steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, June 17, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. [illegible]

Steamship Edinburg, [illegible], Glasgow, June 17, with mdse. and passengers to J. McSymon. [illegible]

Steamship Quaker City, Shufeldt, Mobile and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

June 30, in the Florida Passage, bark Dorcas C. Yeaton, from Havana for Valparaiso.

June 22, [illegible] miles S. E. by E. of the Highlands, ship Constantine, hence for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

New-York in 8 days.